HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,159—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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[TEN PAGES]
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6926
28th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer, at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Rozoom House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 29th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Maangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 23rd April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	16th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 800	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,700	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERF, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL,

at 6 P. M.

BAND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.

Rs. 2 and Re. 1 a Ticket.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from furlough, RESUMED CHARGE of the office of Agent with effect from the FORENOON of the 23rd April, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 1st May, 1904, to 30th April, 1905.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. KENT, A.M.I.C.E.,
For Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to the NECESSITY for some works to be carried out in the Outlet well at Tulsi, THE SUPPLY OF WATER to the City for a few days from MONDAY, the 25th instant, will be from 5 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 6 in the evening with an additional extra high pressure supply to Girgaum from 6-15 to 7-15 P. M., to Fort and Colaba from 7-30 P.M., to 9-30 P.M., and to Sewri and Fergusson Road from 9 to 12 at night and to Worlee Hill from 10 to 12 noon.

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer,

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd April, 1904.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 31st December, 1903, at the rate of Rs. (35) thirty-five per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) WILL BE PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, between 11 a. m., and 3 p. m., to SHAREHOLDERS whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on Saturday, the 16th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their SHARE CERTIFICATES, when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

The Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 32st December, 1903.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director in place of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim resigned.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., as Auditors during the unexpired portion of the year in place of Messrs Ferguson & Irvine.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, at 2-15 P. M., to transact the following business:

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1903.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To approve of the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim as a Director in place of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim resigned.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents'

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of

143 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON LINING.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of Teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 239 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bauganga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1881, and New Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement 2½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3305, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES OR V. P. P.

	Rs. a.
LIFE in A GARRISON TOWN. By Lieut. Bilse	4 8
GREAT GOLFERS, their Methods at a Glance. By George W. Beldam, Illustrated	10 8
THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., with Portraits and Maps, 2 Vols.	26 4
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS of SIBERIA. By Major H.G.C. Swayne, 60 Illustrations	10 15
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By W. Gerrace, with Illustrations and Map.....	7 8
THE BACK BLOCKS of China. A Narrative of Experiences among the Chinese. By R. Logan Jack, Illustrated.	9 3

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year WILL START 9th May.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 30th April.

DRAWING will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 6 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Subscription Rs. 10.

The WINNERS are entitled to hold the CUP for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules 1903 1904.

E. R. FISCHER,
Honorary Secretary for Hockey,
Bombay Gymkhana.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other Kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Turf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohsilya, Pandrali and Hap respectively and bearing Dhaps numbers 82-83 and 84 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manecksha R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,

1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

TO LET, from 1st May, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in occupation of Mr. S. REBSCH. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Mount Serene TO LET, Commanding view, Healthiest Locality, best building with tiled floor, excellent Furniture and complete. Apply to J. W. D'SUZA, House Agent, The Club, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite H. C. Chapel.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-12 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

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MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 13,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Delhi, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October). Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moghal Sarai.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	... ...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... ... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1825 to 1861 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 160 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

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FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs. a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2 0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2 0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8 0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each).....	30 0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5 0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Second

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirah, dressing and wash and tables, chest-of-drawer, musical cabinet, chiffonier, cottage piano, boat &c.

1 soda water machine of one bottle 5 large and 1 small flasks.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
133 cases Pix Tins and 1 case accessories.
On account and at the risk of the manufacturers—
12 cases (each 2 cwt Venetian Pound Beds.

By order of the Administrator General—one case honey belonging to the estate of the late Capt G Warneford.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Bhicoobai, consisting of gold bangles, necklace, hair ornaments, ring, pearl rose rings and earring, pearl kay, silver ornaments and utensils, loose pearls and rubies, coins, silk and cotton clothes, furniture, pictures, mirrors, lamps, clocks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 bay arab horse about 7 years, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alisacen. Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, walnut-toned ebonized semi grand piano by Bluthner, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, windproof table and hanging lamps, D B B L 500 bore express rifle by Reilly, rook rifle by Holland and Holland, duck gem by Manton, cartridges choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. BARTON Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p m, the effects of the late Mr J F Burn consisting of writing table, dressing glass case of plated spoons and forks, wearing apparel, Volunteer's uniform, Gladstone bag, trunk, boldall, a collection of old stamps, books, Ridge Whitworth Bicycle, &c.

The collection of the stamps may be inspected by the intending purchasers at the office of the Administrator General any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants consisting of palms, roses, bigonias, crotons, dracenas; adiantums, anthuriums, creepers, ferns, lilies, &c., &c., the property of Hon. Mr. S. RESSCH, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs, BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and gown presses, large iron bedstead, gent's Premier and lady's singer tricycles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Mr. S. RESSCH proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a. m..

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE FOG SIGNALS AND 25 CASKS FUSE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst, Messrs BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned time and place by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors the following goods :—

On account and risk of Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein,—Ex s. s. "Tabaristan," at Victoria Dock unclaimed warehouse No. 1 Shed, at 2 p. m.—J. D. M. 470. No. 12. 1 case Fog signals.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Esoofbhoy.—Ex. s. s. "Ehrenfels," at Victoria Dock unclaimed warehouse No. B Shed, at 2-30 p. m.—J. D. M. 495. 1 to 25—25 casks Fuse.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 8 Marine Lines, next to the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockery ware, best plated-ware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, glass door almyras, large size drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washband tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, by Boundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of Captain B. R DAUNT, 121st Pioneers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD, IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area
30 B, 24 C, 2 D	452-33 each square yards.
8	744 square yards.
9	799-28 "
10	712-67 "
11	8-6-67 "
11 A	760-97 "

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dorab House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewji Canji and other s, rich glass and crockery ware by Treacher, best plated ware, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyras, large size cabinets marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned upright cottage piano by Marks and Co. Ltd. musical boxes, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of WALTER PROCTER, Esq, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of FRANK W CHANTER, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Old Government House, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, chest of drawers, drawing room cabinet, drawing room suites, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, handsome strong waler horses, set of English harness, English saddle, etc, etc. the property of a Gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 22.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= + 1-2
3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	25	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	51 1-3	= + 5-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·43 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·37 1-4	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments, Transfers on Bombay Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 9-16. M.-A. firm.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-8 Value.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 30 A.-M. Sellers. Dull-ed Karachi 27 3-8 M.-J. Sellers.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 31 3-4 A.-M. Done easier.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. 31 1-4. M.-J. Sellers easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer "Imperator."

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·90 — 6, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 —1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·56 — 1	7·54 — 1	7·51 — 10
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·47 — 10	7·23 — 10	6·57 — 8
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·28 — 8	6·29 — 7	6·18 — 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—

Spot	14·10—15
Futures, month of July	13·39—8
Do. do, December	11·50—6

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 1-4 + 1-16
Futures, month of July	14·15
Do. do, Oct.	11·46 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	56,000
" exports to Great Britain	81,000
" to Continent	29,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	400,000
" " interior ports	210,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£50,000
Gold "	£70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£50,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 22nd April, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,530 bales,
Wheat	26,716 cwts.
Linseed	23,943 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,693 "
Gingellyseed	3,382 "
Poppyseed	9,753 "
Groundnuts	616 "
Castorseed	1,656 "
Rice	8,359 "
Myrabolams	7,594 "
Cottonseed	2,901 "
Mowrauseed	16 "
Gram	2,180 "
Joowar	2,601 "
Maize	313 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 23.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d,
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	128
Shanghai 30 do do	174
Japan 30 do do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-5
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-4
2nd do 31st "	" 98-1

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	4	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone flat.

Pissi, 91 per cent.....Rs. 28-12
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 28 0
Hard Red .....Rs. 23-12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated bales	4,000
Imports bales	5,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·55 — 1	7·53 — 1	7·50 — 1
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·46 — 1	7·22 — 1	6·56 — 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·27 — 1	6·19 — 1	6·17 — 1

COTTON.—The market is steady with prices unchanged. There is a small enquiry for high class stapled descriptions.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	250	236	229	April 25,
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	258	246	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	258	246	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	258	252	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	249	241 "
Jalgaum do,	...	...	250	242 "
Khandwa do,	...	...	258	... "
Khanguam fair staple (M-G)	260	253		
Karanja do. do				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	259	...	
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	271	264	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	327	317	...	
Do. (M.G.)	328	318	...	Ready
Bhownugger (M G.)	278	268	...	April 25
Do. H.G.)	275	265	...	May 25
Mutia (M. G.)	260	249	...	April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	288	May 25
Western	...	...	269	"
Bhownugger (H G)	274	264		April 25
Do (H G)	271	261		May 25
Dhollera M.G.	280	270		April 25
Do H-G	277	267		do 25

BANK OF RENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th April, 1904, as compared with the statement of 5th April, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 11. Rs.	A.	P.	April 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000	0	0	1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,64,96,224	1	0	1,54,09,544	4	4
Other Deposits, &c	8,72,57,119	15	6	9,23,51,325	13	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,45,477	0	0	5,92,458	11	3
Sundries	22,66,749	7	7	14,10,471	10	4
Rs...	13,90,56,170	8	1	14,21,53,800	7	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,85,172	7	6	1,25,47,225	14	
Other Authorised Investments	7,75,675	12	8	70,35,730	12	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	10,90,096	8	0	8,59,74,712	9	9
Accounts of Credit on do	1,56,19,252	8	9	1,61,61,939	15	0
Bills discounted, &c	2,29,47,220	2	1	2,19,16,213	5	0
Balance with other Banks	7,13,107	10	6	11,10,043	10	0
Bull on	18,05,984	11	10	18,07,252	12	4
Dead Stock	13,377	0	0	12,770	15	7
Stamps	9,83,326	14	0	9,88,291	12	3
Sundries	9,53,36,433	9	4	9 85,33,661	11	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,07,66,649			2,41,32,807	15	5
Do. at Branches	1,99,53,15	14	3	2,02,86,430	12	10
Rs...	13,90,56,170	8	1	14,21,53,800	7	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CONYBEARE—March 27, at Shaldon, South Devon, wife of H G Conybeare, Indian Civil Service of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAL—YOUL—Feb 16, at David's Cathedral, Hobart, A Beal, R N, lieutenant H M S Phœbe, to Mabel Constance Annie, daughter of Mr and Mrs C Youl.

BIDDULPH—TRENCH—March 30, at Grosvenor Hall, Dublin, Capt M Biddulph, R A, now serving in the Army Pay Dept, son of General Sir R Biddulph, G C B, G C M G to Ruth Emma, daughter of G F Trench, of Abbeylands, Ardfert.

LIMOUZIN—COZENS—April 5, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street O W, son of F Limouzin, of Moulmein, Burma, to Charlotte Beatrice, daughter of the late J Cozens.

MURRAY—BARBER—Feb 17, at St George's Church, Penang, J A Murray, to Lucie Maxton, daughter of the late Col W Barber, 33rd Madras Inf.

PARKER—WIRE—April 5, at St Peter's Eaton Square, A P Parker, M A, F R C S, of Holywell, Oxford, to May, daughter of A J P Wise.

RICE—WARE—April 4, at Ixworth Church, A I Rice to Lydia, daughter of the late J T M Wore, of Hopton Suffolk.

RUSSELL—MOWATT—April 5, at St Peter's Eaton Square, W Russell to Mary Hilda, daughter of Sir F Mowatt of Lennox Gardens, London.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—April 4, at Bellevue, Ballybrack, co. Dublin, Lieut.-Col Alcock, Royal Army Medical Corps aged 61.

BURTON—April 2, at Stoke Damerel, Devonport Gen Sir F Burton, K C B, J P the honorary colonel of the Queen's Own Regt. son of the late D Burton, D L, J P, aged 81.

DAWSON—Feb 20, at Arborfield, Auckand, New Zealand, Lieut.-Col C Dawson, 18th Royal Irish Regt, aged 63.

FORBES—April 5, at Garden Cornr, Chelsea Embankment, J S Forbes, aged 81.

FORLONG—March 29, at Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh, Major Gen J G R Forlong, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 79.

HAY—April 1, at Chatham Place, Brighton, Mary Anne Hay, daughter of the late R Hay a captain in the Honourable East India Company's naval service, aged 84.

MAITLAND—Major 29, in London, Admiral H Maitland aged 75.

PEEBLES—March 31, at Haddo, Cheltenham, Lieut Col T Peebles, late 11th Foot, aged 86.

ROBINSON—April 3, at Brighton, the Rev F M Robinson, vicar of Merton, Surrey, son of the late Rev G W Robinson, late vicar of Walmley, Warwickshire.

SLATOR—April 1, at Linden Road, Bedford, N R Slator late 24th Regt, aged 64.

TANNER—March 29, at Chelsea, London, H W Tanner, son of the late John Tanner, of Bombay and London, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

MENNEER—April 24, at St. George's Hospital, R. R. Menneer, Executive Engineer Bombay P. W. D. aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—April 11, at Brightland, Simla, the wife of Major C R M Green, I M S, of a son.

MEARS—April 17, at Newshera, the wife of Captain C D Mears, 8th Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HELLEIN—BARNES—April 20, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev R U Potts, M A, Edwin Josiah Paynton Hellhis, Govt Telegraphs, to Ethel Maud, daughter of Mr and Mrs G Barnes.

DEATHS.

CUMMINS—April 18, at Manauri, near Allahabad, Theodore Alexander Cummins, late E I Railway, aged 61 years and 9 months.

McFARLAND—April 19th at the Railway Cottages Royapuram, Sybil Audrey, the dearly loved daughter of J H McFarland, Loco Dept, M R C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 20 m., High water 0-51m., 7-30a. Low water, 1-3 m. 0-52a.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.

David Mills Company, Ra apart Row 2 p m.

Standard Mills Company, Ra apart Row, 2-15 p m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Tankuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on the 25 and 26 instant.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—On Friday afternoon as the steamship Iran was being berthed at Elphinstone Shed, Prince's Dock her propeller accidentally struck a prow belonging to Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy and loaded with cases of machinery. The prow sank at once and the crew swam ashore.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The prize distribution in connection with the Dharmaji Madhowrao School in Manlvi-Koliwada, took place last evening at the school premises. The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The proceedings were conducted in Marathi. The report of the year 1903-04 showed that during the year there were 1,093 students on the roll of whom 911 actually attended the school. The income of the school for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1028 to which were added Rs. 65 being the Municipal grant; while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1170-8. The school was established in 1879 for the promotion of education among the illiterate and backward classes. Prizes were distributed to the children of the school by Sir Bhalchandra and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Raja Uka, a boatman, with being in illegal possession of two tins of paint and a lamp of the value of Rs. 20, the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The evidence showed that yesterday morning a police sepoy was proceeding in a native boat towards a steamer in the harbour off Grass Bunder, when he heard the accused say to some one in his kotiah that the police was coming. The sepoy's suspicion was aroused and on going on board the accused's kotiah he found the man in possession of the two tins of paint and the lamp. The accused stated that one Kurson Lala had given him the property for safe custody and that he did not know that it was stolen. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the man to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHRINANT SHANKERACHARYA MADHAVA TIRTHA SWAMI.—On Saturday, his Holiness Shri Shankeracharya Madhavatirtha Swami arrived in Bombay by Mail train and alighted at the Grant Road Station. On the platform special preparations were made to receive his Holiness. Hundreds of Gujarathi and Deccan gentlemen were present on the platform. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Velji, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya J. P., Prof Sathe, Shastri Ghamande, Er. Gadgil (Kawalarkawalla) Messrs. Khare, Bhat and many other native gentlemen were present. After alighting at the Station his Holiness was worshipped and garlanded. His Holiness then drove in a carriage and four and hundreds of his disciples followed him, in procession till they reached the beautiful Temple of Babulnath. His Holiness was taken up to the temple, in a palanquin where during the day the ceremony of putting a gold tower over the temple of Shri Babulnath was performed.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Gopal Vishnu, a rent collector in the service of Mr. Sitaram Luxmon, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 75 each being the amount of rent recovered from two of Mr. Sitaram's tenants, Mr. Velinker pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. S. B. Spencer and Mr. C.J Ashbury, pleaders defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy. Mr. Spencer stated that the accused belonged to a respectable family and if he were sent to jail his prospects would be ruined for life. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said this was not a case in which he could pass a nominal sentence. The accused was an educated man, and the fact of his being so increased the gravity of his offence. His Worship sentenced him to a collective term of four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the accused paying the fine, the Magistrate ordered the amount to be paid to complainant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.—A very successful evening concert was given by the boys of the Byculla Education Society's Schools on the school ground on Saturday night. The arrangements for the entertainment were carried out under the supervision of Mr. Dunlop Paul. There was a large attendance over five hundred being present. The entertainment was divided into three parts in which the various characters were well sustained by the boys of the schools. The first part entitled "Nigger minstrels" was performed by a company of whom O. Baker, H. Callaghan and G. Mun Gavin were most amusing. Ballad "Asthore", was capitally rendered by H. Callaghan and "I didn't know" by G. Mun Gavin was twice encored. In the second part of the programme the duet the "Broken Pitcher" was well performed by Callaghan Watts while the song and dance "Chin-Chin-Chinaman" by A. Easdon and W. Storrie produced roars of laughter. Another interesting item was "the Midshipmite" which was sung by A. Watts and received by the audience with applause. "The sailor's hornpipe" which brought the second part of the programme to a close, was sung by A. Doyle, one of the smallest boys in the school. The third part of the programme consisted of comedietta entitled "Lunacy Let Loose" in which the chief character, that of Dr Heath, was taken by A. George the other characters being represented by senior boys of the school. G. Savingier who took the part of "Firmly" was particularly amusing.

MARWARI AND HIS CUSTOMER.—At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. C M Cursetjee, Third Judge, has disposed of a suit in which Teera Prima and other Marwari money lenders claimed to recover from Visram Bapoo and his brother Ballu Bapoo a sum of Rs 133, being the amount of a promissory note for Rs 125 and interest thereon. Mr Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Kanga pleader represented the defendants. The defence was that Rs 113-12 were paid towards the note sued upon by daily payment of Rs 1 4 that the same were entered by one of the plaintiffs in a book called "Samadaskat," which the Marwaris were alleged to have wrongfully detained. After the suit was filed but before it came on for hearing, the first defendant applied for and obtained from the Third Presidency Magisirate, a summon for criminal breach of trust and for secreting a valuable security and also obtained an order for a search warrant for the seizure of the "Samadaskat." The complainant having failed to execute the process and to serve the summons, his complaint was dismissed. He again applied for process but the Magistrate granted him a notice only. In the meanwhile the Third Judge disposed of the suit and in doing so held that no payments were made on account of the loan advanced and that no "Samadaskat" was ever given by the plaintiffs. He accordingly passed a decree for the amount claimed. When the notice came on for hearing before the Magistrate, the complainant asked for leave to withdraw it. The Magistrate discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C.I.E., chairman of the board, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their report on the operations of the company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1903. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 2,37,305-1-11, including Rs. 2,911-2-6, brought forward from last year's account. This result, the directors consider to be satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 52,000 paid as an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1903, there remained Rs. 1,85,305-1-11, from which the directors have set aside Rs. 1,00,000 for depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 10,000 for dividend reserve fund account and Rs. 5,000 for fire insurance fund account. The available balance of Rs 70,305 1-11 the directors recommend appropriating as under:— I. Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1903 at Rs. 70 per whole and Rs. 35 per half share, making for the whole year thirteen and a half per cent per annum Rs. 50,000; II. Bonus to the employes of the Company Rs. 5,000; total Rs. 61,000; III. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 9,305-1-11, total Rs. 70,305-1-11. The mill and its contents, including stock have been insured to date for Rs. 33,01,770. Two of the directors Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per whole share and Rs. 35 per half share, was declared. Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Saukalchand Mohanlal and Jivanlas Lajee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum with further allowance of Rs. 100 each for travelling and other charges, provided at the close of the year they take stock at the mill as Sholapur. Thanks were accorded to the directors and the agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affair's and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum, Street, Fort, Mr. Vundravandas Ramjee presiding.

It appeared from the directors' reports that the Company had made a profit of Rs. 1,54,3 12-8-6, during the year under report. Deducting from the profit the sum of Rs. 80,531-5-6 standing to the debit of profit and loss account, it left a balance of Rs. 73,781-3-0 which the directors recommended to dispose of as follows:—To the depreciation of machinery account Rs. 60,000, to carry to the next year's account Rs. 13,781-3-0. Owing to the present depressed condition of the mill industry and to improve the financial position of the company, the directors had not thought it fit to recommend the declaration of any dividend. With the same object in view the agents also had voluntarily given up the whole of their commission amounting to Rs. 51,963-2-9. The company's property including buildings, machinery and their accessories, shafting and gearing, stock and stock in process were insured for Rs. 13,01,043 and cotton yarn piecegoods and stores for Rs. 2,52,000 aggregating Rs. 15,53,043. The report and the accounts were passed. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji were re-elected directors, and Messrs C. C. Dalal and D. Odhowji were appointed auditors for the current year.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY

THE fifty-eighth annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Native General Library was held on Saturday in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. Mr. B. R. Kotewal, the honorary secretary, read the circular convening the meeting.

The annual report, which was circulated to the members, showed that on the 31st December 1903, there were on the roll 51 life members, 47 first class members, 109 second class members, and 1,390 subscribers, making in all 1,597, which, contrasted with the figures of the previous year, showed an increase of one life member and 81 subscribers; but there was no increase of first class members and there was a decrease of 4 second class members. Of the 1,597 members and subscribers, 752 were Parsis, 711 Hindus, 80 Christians, 41 Mahomedans, and 7 Jews. 4,500 newspapers were issued during the year, and 10,190 periodicals were circulated among the life and first class members. New books of the total value of Rs. 1,915-3-9 were purchased during the year. Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy made a rare gift of books to the library, together with a handsome case to hold the same; and the committee accorded to Mr. Rustomjee their best thanks for his handsome and generous gift. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 9,604 4-0, and the total disbursements Rs. 9,394-0-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 209-13-8 in favour of the institution.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The following gentlemen have been duly elected members of the managing committee for the ensuing year:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Mr. K. R. Cama, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. N. P. Pavri, and Mr. Jahangir Bomonjee Petit. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring managing committee, the honorary secretary, the honorary treasurer, and the auditors for their valuable services during the past year. Thanks were accorded to the scrutineers of the voting papers. Messrs K. Subramani Aiyar and Pestonjee Dinshaw Master were appointed auditors for the current year. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

AT the invitation of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta about fifty representative gentlemen, Hindu Mahomedan, Parsee, met at his residence yesterday afternoon to have a preliminary conversation on the subject of the Indian National Congress and the industrial exhibition to be held in this city during the next Christmas week. It was deemed desirable that the exhibition should be held as it was bound to be a success and that necessary steps should be taken to organise it, with the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder as Chairman and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as Vice-Chairman. Various sites were suggested for the Congress and the exhibition pavilion. It was further understood that the various towns in the Presidency should be properly tapped for funds in small amounts by popular organisation under the guidance of the leading citizens of each locality. It was also thought expedient to take in hand the work of forming the

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1904.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

THE assistance given to England by Canada and Australia in the Boer war was based upon material as well as sentimental considerations. The exchange of opinion before and during the conferences of the Colonial Premiers led up to definite proposals that England should give their products a substantial Preference in the English market. Canada herself showed the way by giving England a Preference in her markets, against other nations. The Australian Premiers hold the same views. But the question remains. Will the adoption of such a policy result in a closer union between us and the Colonies? The population of Canada is very largely of French descent, who are not animated by any particular love of England. On the contrary their ideals are French, and although a movement towards union with the French Republic is quite out of the question, yet the establishment of a Republic dominated by French influence, and under a concordat with Rome, was not so long ago something more than a possibility. Of late years, affairs have taken a different turn and French influences are on the decline. Immigration into the United States has been systematically worked for many years at great cost, but the obviously superior advantages of the States were so apparent that numbers of emigrants, as well as native-born Canadians, emigrated across the border. The tide has now turned. The States are filled up, and emigrants now seek a home in Canada and are supplemented by a large and increasing number of American settlers who see in the fields of Canada possibilities which are no longer to be obtained in the States. Long before this, American influences had made themselves felt and Canadians speak with the American twang, think their thoughts, copy their manner of living, play Baseball rather than Football and Poker rather than Whist. They take no interest in English politics, and, while it is not easy to get English periodicals and papers, the stalls are flooded with American publications. The country is thus becoming Americanised and the purely sentimental bonds which unite it to England have perhaps worn thin. The Dominion is permeated with American notions, and it may be only a question of time when Canada will secede and enter the States on equal terms or set up as an independent State.

There is no question that the wish of Canada is to be Protectionist and to multiply the factories and workshops which may flourish under the hot house conditions which prevail in America. The Dominion is a young country with boundless reserves of arable land, virgin forests, and hidden stores of coal and iron. Producers of food want a home market, and protection, would not be so much felt when its tendency is to multiply local consumers. Still the bulk of the food and lumber must be exported, and its natural tendency is to flow to the country which can give in exchange these products and goods which Canada particularly desires. There is no doubt that the States can supply these wants far better than England, and American oils, machinery and implements now find a natural outlet in Canada. How true this is may be seen from the fact that in spite of a Prefenence of 33 1/3 per cent in favor of England the trade with the States has not been affected. The States are the best market for Canada and it is going against the tide to force a trade with England. The Railway trade lines connect the two countries and provide facilities for a cheap and rapid exchange of goods which is a natural advantage Yet if in spite of these natural advantages England were to give a Preference to Canada, the obvious result would be to force the States to lower their tariff on such articles as they import from Canada and restore the trade to its natural channel. England might as well try to thrust back the Atlantic Ocean and prevent the natural course of trade between these two countries. And their interchange of commodities on easy terms would naturally lead to Free Trade on some, if not on all, articles and pave the way for that political union which looms in the distance. Mr. Chamberlain hopes to persuade Canada not to develop her manufactures against the interests of this country. Her interests lie in the development of her workshops and a nation, which has suffered many things to attain her ends, will not easily be cajoled into giving up her right to develop her industries, merely because England would give her food products a small and almost inappreciable Preferences in these markets. Preferences work in strange ways. We forced the West Indian islands to give a Preference to Canadian fish and lumber until, finding remonstrance unavailing, the Islands then opened the trade to the States to our discomfiture. Had we overruled their action, the States would have interfered and we might have lost the Islands. The present proposals, although they have the advantage of the concurrence of certain Canadian statesmen, are not universally approved. They may stimulate the cultivation of the Canadian wastes but there are those who believe they will lead to the discontent of unfavoured traders and industries.

The natural tendency of Canada is to become independent. We have had rebellion there before now, and if it were not for the policy which has made the colony practically independent and self-governing, it might have seceded long ago. It has its own legislature and makes its own fiscal arrangements. No doubt there is a sentimental feeling towards England and this may have prompted the movement to give England a preference against Foreign States, but experience has shown that against America at least this preference is of no avail and that while the English trade is stationary, the American trade is increasing and pushing forward with extraordinary vigor. The connection with England is so far advantageous to Canada that she can do without an Army and Navy sufficient for her protection. There is a certain security in the thought that England would protect her, but in case of war with a European Power or Powers, Canada would be open to attack and would be exposed to injury in a quarrel with which she might have no concern. The danger might not be very great so long as England could detach a sufficient fleet for the defence of the coast and sufficient land forces to repel a hostile landing. If a war with America were to break out, it would be difficult to defend the Dominion from an invasion. By many politicians it is held that the obvious and natural interest of Canada is to ally herself with the States on such terms of mutual benefit as prudence might dictate. It would not be a love match but a marriage of prudence and convenience. Perhaps this would react upon England for her benefit for the numbers in the States who have an affection for England would be enormously increased. There is a growing tendency to discuss the pros and cons of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals across the Atlantic and it will not do to dispose of their objections,—even if they be those of a minority—lightly.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust, has submitted to the members of that body an elaborate note in reply to a letter written eight months ago by the Municipal Commissioner in relation to over-crowding and the operations of the Trust. Mr. Rebsch's "note" is an ably prepared document, but it is essentially an apology for the failure of the Trust to do what was expected of it. Certain propositions on the lines of the Chairman's statement were put before the meeting of the Trustees on Friday and are to be further considered to-day. Dr. Turner, last year, proposed that the Municipality and Government should provide for the housing of the poor in addition to what was being done by the Improvement Trust; that in order to combat the seasonal incidence of plague all the most insanitary areas should be demolished and semi-permanent dwellings provided for 100,000 people. The scheme was too ambitious for the Municipality. Financial reasons rendered it impracticable as a Municipal enterprise, and as the Municipal Commissioner pointed out, the Improvement Trust was established as the best agency which could be devised for dealing with the improvement of the city in a comprehensive and reasonably rapid and economical manner. The real issue was therefore, as Mr. Harvey wrote, whether the operations of the Improvement Trust were conceived on the best possible lines or whether they might not be changed with a view to the more rapid improvement of insanitary localities. In brief, the Commissioner's letter was an invitation to the Trust to modify its policy in the light of the strong criticisms which have been levelled at its slowness and methods of achieving the object for which it was called into being. Several points were put forward by the Commissioner. The first suggested the suspension of road making in the Schemes II and III namely, from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge and Queen's Road to Cinch Bunder so that the better houses might be left standing and only the most insanitary areas in the scheme dealt with. In this event it was suggested that the Trust should undertake a number of small improvement schemes to provide for the people displaced. As individual houses may be dangerous to localities as plague centres, the Trust was invited to consider whether Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act should not be adopted and applied to Bombay. It was also urged that the housing, in the north of the Island, of people who work there should be taken up at once and that schemes dealing with the suburbs should be expedted. Finally, the Trustees were asked to consider, whether in re-housing schemes, the height of houses should, as recommended by the Executive Health Officer, be limited to two floors. Before replying to the questions indicated by the suggestions outlined here, Mr. Rebsch reviews the existing state of the City, the problems requiring solution, the available agencies for improvement, the question of the diffusion of population in relation to house rents, employment and cheap means of transit and the work actually done by the Trust. As to the latter, we are told that valuable experience has been gained, establishments have been secured and trained to their duties, the difficult question of acquisition has arrived at a stage at which the differences between the owners and the Trust have been reduced to two or three factors, and amicable arrangements are frequently practicable, all branches of the Board's work are now in order, the financial position is strong and the Trustees are in a position to press on with all parts of their operations.

Thus the work of the Improvement Trust during its first five years of existence is summarised. In reply to the Municipal Commissioner it is stated that demolition on Scheme II has been already suspended and on No. III not begun, except in the cases of a few properties unfit forhuman habitation, and it is considered that the Board will be able to deal with the improvement of small areas as suggested. This represents a concession to the criticism of which the Commissioner's letter was but the eventual official expression. As to the adoption of Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, Mr. Rebsch indulges in something like a game of shuttle-cock. He points out that the Municipality has been given powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act in consideration of which, apparently, the Improvement Trust Act did not include provision for dealing with individual or small numbers of insanitary houses. The Municipal Commissioner, it is added, possesses in the Health Department the organization and staff for carrying out duties under the Epidemic Diseases Act which could not be efficiently performed by the Improvement Trust. The argument is effective, albeit the Municipal Commissioner declares that neither the Epidemic Diseases Act nor Section 379 of the Municipal Act are satisfactory and that Executive officers must be always loth to close houses unless other suitable accomodation is provided. Regarding the housing of workers in the north of the Island, application has been made for an amendment of the Act to enable the Board to grant facilities to large employers of labour to provide quarters for their workpeople. The question of the height of houses is, says the Chairman, determined by the cost of building and site in relation to rents. Finally, Mr. Rebsch makes suggestions of his own for expediting the work of the Trust. It is necessary, he considers, to ensure reduction in cost and celerity in execution, that special legislation should be passed. As the Act stands, he says, the acquisition of insanitary areas for improvement requires all the procedure laid down for street schemes and as a rule the slum owner is paid much too heavily for his property. Legislation is necessary for the definition of insanitary areas and the appointment of the authority to decide whether any particular area should be proclaimed as unhealthy and to declare the amount of compensation to be paid. By so much has the Improvement Trust Act, which has been in operation for five years, been found defective for its purpose. If the suggested provisions will hasten the regeneration of the City, or at any rate, remove some of the difficulties which are now retarding its achievement, the sooner Government passes them into law the better.

LORD KITCHENER has returned to Simla in excellent health from his extended tour. His short halt in Gwalior State gave him an opportunity for some very good tiger shooting.

MAURITIUS has been declared an infected island and Plague regulations will be enforced in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against vessels arriving from that island.

IT is understood that transports will shortly be taken up for the return of the troops from Somaliland, as the Home Government have decided that the operations shall be closed next month.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Pellar, head of the Bengal Educational Department, proceeds to Simla this week, having been placed on special duty to complete the report on the reorganization of European Schools in India.

NEWS of the Tibet Mission shows that General Macdonald has left Colonel Younghusband with an escort sufficiently strong to repel any attack if the Lamas adopt an actively hostile attitude. The posts along the line of communication are also being put in a thoroughly defensive state.

MAJOR BIRD, Surgeon to the Viceroy, passed through Landi Kotal a few days ago en route for Kabul. The Afgan officials have made all arrangements for his journey. He will return to Simla on completion of his duty of attendance upon the Amir.

IT will be of interest to many of our readers, as a new departure in hill transport, to hear that on the 15th instant when the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces went to Naini Tal he travelled from Kathgodam to the Naini Tal Brewery in the motor-car which the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway have imported as a possible substitute for tonga, in order to do away with ponies on the road where the annual mortality from "surra" is so very heavy. His Honour was accompanied by Lady La Touche and Miss La Touche. The car, a Miesse steam car, which was driven by Mr. Mulcahy, Tonga Inspector, did the twelve miles ascent in about one and a half hours. It is intended to work this car during the season and then if it proves up to the work more cars may be imported.

THE placing of Chitral within the limits of the Punjab Command and the inclusion of its garrison in the Peshawar District are of no political significance, says the "Pioneer." The step thus taken simplifies matters in dealing with the small force beyond the Lowarai Pass, and in arranging for the annual Reliefs. Hitherto the "Force in Chitral," as it has been called, has been a distinct unit under the direct orders of the Government of India, but as everything has gone smoothly now for several years in the Mehtar's territory there is no reason for maintaining the old arrangement. The Malakand-Chakdarra force was included in the Peshawar District some time ago, and it follows logically enough that the troops which are further across the border in that direction should come under the orders of the same General Officer. It only means the addition of one battalion of Native Infantry, a company of Sappers, two mountain guns and four Maxims. The greater portion of these are at Drosh, some 200 men only being in Chitral Fort. The small staff is all drawn from the Infantry regiment, with the exception of a Military Works and a Medical Officer. The total strength of the garrison may be put at about 1,000 fighting men on the effective strength.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY NORMAN, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, has promised to unveil a tablet the Clifton Improvement Committee are about to place upon the house in Belle Vue, Clifton, where Lord Lawrence and Sir Henry Lawrence lived as school boys; and Sir James Hills Johnes, V.C., another survivor of the Indian Mutiny has also promised to be present.

THE great surprise of the week, says the "World" of the 29th ultimo, was Sir William Harcourt's unexpectedly succeeding to his nephew, Mr. Aubrey Harcourt, who died very suddenly at Cannes. Everyone is delighted that Sir William should inherit that noble possession, for Nuneham is one of the most beautiful places in England, and no one loves and appreciates it more than its new owner, but it is rather amusing to think that Sir William is caught in his own net, and has a very heavy succession duty to pay.

A PROMINENT member of the Diplomatic Body in Vienna, who has been interviewed by the Vienna "Allgemeine Zeitung," propounded, as an ascertained fact, the curious theory that Mr. Chamberlain's retirement was due less to his Fiscal Policy than to the King's endeavour to establish a rapprochement with the French Republic. Mr Chamberlain, he says, saw that the new course of England's foreign policy was incompatible with his own domineering position in the Cabinet. The diplomatist is also convinced that people in St. Petersburg were by no means pleased with the Anglo-French understanding, as they can no longer reckon on French assistance in a possible Russo-English war. In Berlin, he adds, people in Government circles are not at all delighted. The Morocco Question has been settled between England and France without the participation of Germany, which has important trade interests in Morocco.

ADMIRAL MORESBY relates in the "Times":—In January 1865 just two month after the action of Simonosaki, where the Japanese were partly armed with bows and arrows, and clad in chain armour, I happened to be senior naval officer at Nagasaki, and became on very friendly terms with the Governor of the city. On my departure for England, on promotion, he gave me a farewell banquet in the old Japanese style, and at its close he caused a Winchester breechloading rifle to be put in my hands. I guessed there was an ulterior object in view, and observing that the name "Winchester" had evidently been engraved by a hand unaccustomed to Latin characters, I remarked. "Your Excellency has done well to manufacture so perfect a lock." With huge delight he informed me that lock, stock, and barrel, all had been made by Japanese workmen and begged me to tell my Queen what I had seen. I had to say that I could not do that, but I would tell the Admiralty, and I did.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B.

WHEN after the publication of the report of Lord Esher's Committee the names of the distinguished officers appointed to the new Council were first made known, the list chanced to be submitted for comment or criticism to a philosopher who studies men and affairs from the box-seat of an omnibus. The interest he displayed was polite but perfunctory. He had, he averred, seen the War Office reformed and reorganized so often that he declined to show enthusiasm for any new scheme, however drastic. He passed the names unchallenged until it came to "Permanent Secretary, Colonel Sir Edward Ward K.C.B." "Ward," he said meditatively; "I seem to remember the name somehow." "Colonel Ward, you know the fine....." "Colonel Ward, to be sure. The man what ran the Tournament at Islington. Ho! This is a bit of all-right this journey. Come up there!"

Thus to those not military minded Sir Edward Ward needs no introduction, writes P. H. Oakley-Williams in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He has won enduring popularity even among civilians who manifest no concern in War Office reform, and whose memories of South Africa are short-lived. They do not forget the man who gave London its Military Tournament. It would be difficult to find a man whose selection would have been more grateful to civilian and military had humanity alike than that of Sir Edward Ward. He has had dealings with both, and with both he is equally popular. It is a qualification which may serve the new Permanent Secretary, one of whose duties, and perhaps not one of the least delicate, it will be to make the military and civilian elements at the War Office work together in harmony, in good stead. Among those who know him best his popularity is only the more assured. "One of the *very* best," and the accent of conviction underlines the italics.

The son of Captain John Ward, R.N., he entered the Sevice exactly thirty years ago without military influence or "connections" other than most subalterns gazetted to the Army Service Corps. Those who study heredity may perhaps attribute something of the adaptability and resourcefulness that have always distinguished his career to his descent from a "handy man," and in view of the business capacity he has always displayed it may interest them to note that his birthplace was north of the Tweed. He began as an A.S.C. man, and he is, I believe proud to be known as an A.S.C. man still. It is a branch of the Service that since his time has come through all our wars with undiminished credit. It no doubt is a fine training school for men with brains and a capacity for affairs. In a little handbook he published some years ago, and which still remains a mine of unique and curious information, he outlines succinctly the duties of the just A. S. C. officer made perfect, and gives even the civilian an idea of their multifariousness. So, for example, as barrack officer, his functions include those of garrison librarian, head allotment gardener, chimney-sweep inspector, contract expert, and furniture valuer. He should keep a watchful eye on the gas and water meters, and know all about the price of coal. He is responsible for the assaults of moth on regimental linen, and should keep himself informed on the fluctuation in the market prices of dripping. He also has to keep a few books for the edification of the W. O. There are, to mention a few, the Ledger (Army Book 24), Account Book (No. 126), Bedding Book (No. 54) Washing Books (No. 174 and 175), Furniture Repair Book (No. 53), Coal Book (No. 65), Postage Book (No. 97). Clothing Account (No. 285), Personal Clothing Disposal Book (No. 337), and Equipment Ledger (No. 204). He makes up a monthly return (on Army Form F 779) of the "fuel, light, and palliasse straw" account. Further there is the prescribed ritual for the treatment of his correspondence. This is not a parody, but a sober extract from the Regulations. "The question of finance," the Reconstruction Committee reported, "lies at the root of War Office administration" Yet the man who provisioned Ladysmith went through this mill, and remained a business man whose methods impressed every other business man who had dealings with him.

But if the duties of the A.S.C. are multifarious in times of peace, they are doubly onerous and responsible on active service. The Soudan expedition of 1885, where he was present at the actions of Hasheen and Tofret, and earned a mention in despatches, the medal with two clasps and the bronze star, gave Captain Ward his first opportunity of distinguishing himself. But it was not until the Ashanti expedition some ten years later that his chance of proving himself a commissariat officer of rare resourcefulness and efficiency came. Acting as D.A.A.G. in Ireland, where for some five years he had initiated Dublin into the delights of a Military Tournament, he was despatched as A.A.G. on "special service" to Cape Coast Castle. His task was one of exceptional difficulty, difficulties of which the Madagascar expedition had just afforded a painful object-lesson. The climate made absolute efficiency in transport and supply the first essential for the success of operations by white troops; and native carriers, who were hard to collect and harder still to organize, furnished the only available means of transport. By the end of December, eight days after the disembarkation of the expedition, Colonel Ward had a transport service of 8,400 native carriers in full working order between the coast and Prahsu. They were organized in companies of 800 on the "gang system," under their own headmen. The companies were sorted by armlets of distinctive colours, and every carrier round his neck wore a metal plate with the number of his gang. The companies worked certain fixed stages, and so perfect were the arrangements, that very rarely was there the least delay or leakage in forwarding supplies to keep pace with the advance of the troops. By the middle of January 14,800 native carriers were thus employed.

"Unless you had seen the system in working order," said Mr. H. A. Gwynne, one of Reuter's famous war correspondents, who has seen Sir Edward at work for a good many years, "you could have no real idea how efficiently the commissariat was organized. It was astonishing enough in our own territory but when it came to finding shelter, huts, built and rations ready on the arrival in camp in the enemy's country, one began to realise that the wires were in the hand of a master worker. To give you only one detail. Ward had organised a service of special runners to bring ices from Cape Coast Castle to Prashu, a distance of seventy-two miles, in something under twenty hours. To realise how grateful that unhoped for ice was to the sick you would have to have stewed in that deadly climate for yourself. And to appreciate what it means to organize a service of 256 hammocks for the conveyance of the sick from the advance base to the coast, you have to study the peculiarities of the native character on the spot. The commissariat history of that expedition is, I take it, pretty well a unique record for any man to have at his back."

So Colonel Ward returned to England, to take up the duties of D. A. A. G. in the Home District, a man who had been weighed in the balances and had not been found wanting. It was during this period that he won the favour of London by stage managing the Military Tournament. He meant to make the show a success and he did, even at the expense of sacrificing his leave year after year. During the Jubilee of '97, in addition to the administrative work the celebrations involved, he came into touch with Greater Britain as staff officer for all the colonial forces it foregathered, for he was an officer who had learnt to "think Imperially" long before it became a shibboleth. He took his duties beyond the letter laid down by the regulations. In South Africa it was no uncommon for some one from home to be greeted with the question, "Know Ward?" "Yes! Why?" "He was the man who helped me out of a bit of a hole when I was over for the Jubilee. That's all." The number of men he has helped out of "a bit of a hole" he is probably the only man who could enumerate, just as he is the last man to whom it would be any good to apply for the information. It is useless, as I have reason to know, to try to induce Sir Edward Ward to talk about himself or his own doings. He prefers to discourse on the merits of other men. "If he does good by stealth, he takes every precaution that he shall have no occasion to blush to find it fame." Nevertheless, on this count there is a good deal of evidence against him. In his own house there are many trophies gathered from many lands. But there is one, I think, he prizes above the rest.

(Concluded on page 6.)

CROSSING OF THE YALU.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

ALEXEIEFF'S PETARDS.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that while some Russian launches were laying mines at Port Arthur one of them exploded under a launch killing a lieutenant and twenty men on board.

Admiral Alexeieff believes that the Japanese have a whole Division north of Wi-ju. They are collecting quantities of material and apparently pontoons opposite the Island of Rabikhe.

Our scouts, he adds, killed two Japanese scouts.

A Russian reconnoitring detachment, 34 strong, crossed the Yalu in three boats and were discovered, losing three killed, and two officers and fifteen men wounded. They then re-crossed the river under cover of two guns.

The Russians in the North East of Korea are retreating rapidly.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Reuter wiring from Seoul says that the arrangements for forcing the Yalu are almost completed. The Japanese are preparing to rush three points.

The Guards Division of sixteen thousand men under General Inouye will be the first troops to cross the Yalu, attacking the Russians at Chiu-lien-cheng.

A portion of the Second Army Corps with other troops are preparing to land at Taku-shan and other points on the Manchurian coast from which a general advance upon Liaoyang will be made.

Reuter wires from Tokio that at a meeting of the Progressive Party there, significant speeches were made.

Count Okuma warned the nation to be prepared for European intervention and also a great increase in the National expenditure and said it would be necessary to float a "post bellum" loan of fifty million sterling.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Reuter, Seoul, wires that the Japanese lines extend 30 miles along the Yalu from Yongampo to ten miles above Wi-ju.

The Russians are strongest at Antung.

Several Koreans officers suspected as being spies have been arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW APRIL 23.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" dated London April 23rd states:—Admiral Alexeieff reports that a sloop which was engaged in laying mines at Port Arthur has been blown up by a mine, a Lieutenant and twenty sailors being killed. The Russians admit having had twenty casualties in a skirmish on the Yalu.

POONA, APRIL 24.

It is notified for information that His Majesty's Government have decided that officers are not to be allowed to proceed on leave to Japan or any other place at the seat of war.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

Intelligence received to-day from Hongkong states that Admiral Alexeieff demands the withdrawal of the Chinese garrison from Mukden within three weeks

A Yokohama telegram, dated to-day, says:—Thousands participated in the lantern procession on the 22st instant, celebrating the victory of the 13th.

Ten American nurses have been welcomed by the women of Tokio and Yokohama.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Lord Cromer's Administration.

EULOGY BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The "Times" commenting on Lord Cromer's recent speech at Cairo in which he expressed his belief that the Anglo-French Agreement will constitute the foundation of a durable friendship between France and England, eulogises warmly Lord Cromer, his patient, vigorous and high minded administration and the tact and skill with which he has gradually conciliated French susceptibilities.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Visit to Austria.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Vienna Their visit has made an excellent impression.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The general impression in political circles is that position of the Government has become stronger, although the Budget and the Licensing Bill have been received with no enthusiasm, neither measure is apparently likely to involve the Government in serious difficulties, but much depends upon the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain.

Liberal circles believe that Mr. Chamberlain does not desire to press the fiscal question at present and they regard it as significant his cancelling the meeting which he intended to address in the East of London. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain in addressing the Tariff Commission expressed his gratification at the progress of their work and said that the information supplied to the Commission by the manufacturers indicated widespread public interest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRIKE IN HUNGARY.

Railway Traffic Paralysed

GOVERNMENT TERMS ACCEPTED

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Hungarian strikers now number thirty thousand and the Railways are almost paralyzed.

The negotiations with the strikers have had no result.

The prices of foodstuffs at Budapest are rising rapidly.

The Government has called out the Reserves of the railway regiments.

LATER.

The Hungarian railway strikers have expressed their willingness to accept the terms proposed by the Government and to return to work.

RIOT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Soldiers and Police in Conflict.

A riot took place to-day at Southampton among some of the recruits from the Cheshire Regiment who are about to embark in the Assaye.

The police had arrested some of their comrades for minor offences when the rest broke out from the docks and marched through the town smashing windows and rioting.

The police had to draw their truncheons and drove the rioters back to barracks.

Several soldiers were injured and the ringleaders arrested.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Deed of Transfer Signed.

The contract for formally transferring the Panama Canal to the United States has been signed in Paris.

THE CAPE COUNCIL

Representation Bill Passed.

The Cape Council has passed the Representation Bill.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.

New Issue of Bonds.

The prospectus of a million and a quarter sterling of bonds of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt was issued yesterday and immediately quotations were three-quarters to one, premium.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Final for the Cup.

VICTORY OF MANCHESTER CITY.

In the final for the Association Cup, the Manchester City team scored one and the Bolton Wanderers nil.

LORD AMPTHILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Lord Ampthill left Calcutta last night by special train for Simla and not by the Punjab Mail.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

SIMLA APRIL 23.

It is officially announced that his Majesty the King has approved the appointments of the Honourable Messrs Sarada Charan Mitra and B. G. Geidt as Judges of the Calcutta High Court vice Messrs Gooro Dass Banerjee and Stevens retired.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Humfries, Superintending Engineer, N.-W. Railway, has two years' leave.

Mr. E. W. S. Douglas, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, retires with effect from the 8th proximo.

Mr. W. Algie, Executive Engineer, Burma, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Crampton on leave and Mr. F. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Leventhorpe on leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wilson, Registrar, has nine weeks' leave, Mr G. W. Marshall from the Foreign Department officiating.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. Fowler, I.M.S., is posted to the Central Provinces, and Captain J. Robb and Lieutenant S. Bose, I.M.S., to Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The appointment of Monsieur N. Eraquehais as Acting French Consul-General, Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur Pilinshi is recognised.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple has six months' leave.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

The appointment of Mr. Koop as acting Austrian Consul, Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Riehl is recognised.

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

POONA APRIL 24

The Mahableshwar week is now arranged. The following are the dates of the events:—27th April, variety entertainment; 29th April, Gymkhana on the Victoria Polo Ground and parade of polo ponies; 30th April, polo tournament; 2nd May, final of the polo tournament and in the evening cafe chantant; 4th May, lotteries in club, cricket match, Army versus Civilians; 5th May, races and club dance; 6th May, lotteries; 7th May, races, dramatic entertainment and guest night in the club.

CHARGES AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

APPLICATION FOR WARRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 23.

In the District Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, at 3-30 to-day before Mr. P. Moore, Mr. James Short Solicitor on behalf of Mr. D. Lindley, a man of independent means residing in Cleveland Town, Bangalore, applied for warrants of arrest and search against Mr. Bernard Hawkins residing at St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, who was, till a week, or two ago, local sub agent of the sub-agency of the Commercial Bank of India in Bangalore. He is also managing of Madras Aluminium Company. The complaint director petiton set forth that on March 3rd last complainant entrusted him with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 on the National Bank, Madras, in favor of accused to purchase Government paper of the 3 1-2 per cent loan which accused represented he would purchase within 44 days from that date. The time agreed upon had expired and complainant could not get to see the accused and believes that accused has appropriated the sum to his own use; (2) that accused is now in pecuniary difficulties and is likely to leave the station (3) that on February 3rd complainant gave accused another cheque for £350 sterling on the National Bank, London, in favour of the Commercial Bank with instructions to purchase more Government paper of 3 1-2 per cent; (4) that complainant is informed and believes that the accused cashed the cheque and in breach of trust has also appropriated the proceeds to his own use, (5) on February 23rd accused endorsed to complainant a cheque for £350 drawn by Mr. C. B. Oakley in his name on Parr's Bank, Burton-on-Trent and asked him as a favor to realize the amount for him through his bankers in London suggesting that he would pay all charges if complainant forwarded it to the National Bank. It was received there on March 15. The day before complainant's letter reached the National Bank, his bankers received a cable purporting to be from complainant asking them to withhold presentation of the remittance. On the 21st idem a second message was despatched in complainant's name directing his bankers to realize. Acting on these messages complainant's bankers paid away £350 and debited his account after which they presented the cheque on Parr's Bank which was returned unpaid, the reason assigned being insufficient funds. In this way complainant alleges he was deceived and suffered a loss of £350. The said cablegrams were never sent by complainant, he says, or under his instructions and complainant has reason to believe they were sent by the accused. (6). He therefore charges him with offences under 409, 417 419 I. P. C. (7). That the books of accounts and papers of accused will afford material evidence in support of the charges and as accused is not likely to produce the same, if summoned, complainant prays that a search warrant be issued, Counsel also asked his Worship to summon the Telegraph Office at Calcutta to produce the original telegrams referred to. Mr Short also said: As a matter of fact Sir, I saw Mr. Hawkins myself this morning and asked him about this and one or two other matters and he told me that everything had gone in the general smash of his affiairs. I believe there are other cases coming up against him.

In reply to questions from the Court, Mr. Lindley said that he had drawn a cheque for Rs. 10,000 in favour of Mr. B Hawkins in his capacity as agent of the Commercial Bank and received his receipt undertaking to purchase Government paper at 93 in England. This receipt, complainant said, had since been mislaid or lost as his house had been broken into and only this receipt was removed. Mr Lindly also swore to having heard that Mr Hawkins had recently held a meeting of his creditors. His Worship granted a bailable warrant of arrest for two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and a search warrant and also summoned the Calcutta Check Office to produce the original telegrams.

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

The warrants obtained for the arrest of Mr. Bernard Hawkins and for the search for documentary evidence on his premises were executed last night and bail was accepted from Messrs Oakley and Del Tufo. The accused's promises were sealed last night and search took place his morning.

THE MYSORE ROYAL FAMILY.

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

The Maharajah of Mysore and the Maharani, late Regent, and party have returned from Ajmer where they went last month owing to the illness of Prince Yuvaraj, the Maharajah's brother, at the Raj Kumar College. The Yuvaraj who has made a good recovery returned with them and the whole party left Bangalore for Mysore to-day and will shortly go on to Ootacamund for the season.

A CONTESTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

POONA, APRIL 24

At the Aditwar Peit election of the Poona Municipality, recently held, for which two leading barristers were candidates, namely Messrs, Kaikhusroo Adarjee Ghaswalla and Gadgil, the latter gentleman was elected by a majority of votes. The Municipality afterwards wrote to the Collector regarding Mr. J. M. Kelkar's name having been omitted from the list; the Collector replied that under the rules, the Municipality has no power to postpone the scrutinising of votes and declaration of the result and that if there was any irregularity in the election, the District Judge was the proper authority to adjudicate on it.

Mr. Gopal Moreshwar Kelkar whose name was excluded from the list of candidates has filed a suit at the District Court for setting aside the election and has in the meantime applied to the Sub-Judge of Poona for an injunction on the Municipality restraining that body from opening the voting box to declare the result of the election. The Sub-Judge has not granted an injunction, but has issued a notice to the Municipality to show cause why an injunction should not be granted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Captain Burrell, 12th Lancers, has been selected as Adjutant of the Northumberland Imperial Yeomanry and Lieutenant Scott, 29th Punjabis, for appointment to the 1st Gurkhas as double Company Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel White is permitted to reside outside India on vacating command of the 58th Vaughans Rifles.

SERIOUS COOLIE RIOT IN ASSAM.

MANAGER OF A TEA GARDEN ASSAULTED.

PARTICULARS have been received of a serious coolie riot on the Pabhari garden of the Bishnath Tea Company, Assam. It appears that the Manager, Mr. Filkin, instituted a case against seven coolies for a riotous assembly on the 21st March, and an Inspector of Police arrested seven men and handcuffed them. Shortly after, between two and three hundred coolies assembled outside the office on the road by which the prisoners would be taken, and when the prisoners were brought out the coolies attacked the police and rescued the prisoners. The Manager went out to see what was the matter and was assaulted with (lathis) but was saved from serious injury by his chowkidars, who took him to his bungalow. After that the coolies seriously assaulted the garden Babu and moharrir. Eventually several coolies were arrested and put on trial before the Deputy Commissioner. The medical evidence showed that Mr Filkin's injuries were severe and the Babu's dangerous. The coolies called no evidence. The three ringleaders were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; four others eighteen months each, and two to nine months each. Six others who were charged with criminal intimidating Mr Filkin, were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

EFFICIENCY UPHELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL, 24.

The following press communique has been issued:—

There is no foundation for the statement that appeared recently in the press to the effect that the Imperial Cadet Corps has proved to be a failure or that it is tottering to its fall.

The scheme originally contemplated for the Imperial Cadet Corps provided for a course of two years' training supplemented by a third year for such limited number of Cadets as had passed the necessary tests and were considered fit for a further year of special studies qualifying them for the grant of commissions at its end. A number of young ruling Chiefs have at different times been admitted to the Corps for a brief period and have since returned to take up administrative duties in their States; others have qualified for appointments in the Imperial Service Troops to which they have already returned or are about to return; but of the original total, as many as seven have been selected for a third year's course, at the close of which they will, on passing a qualifying examination, receive special King's commissions carrying rank, pay and promotion similar to those of British officers in Indian Army, and will be posted for service in different parts of India.

Details of their employment will be worked out in the course of the present year. Since the date of their receiving commissions will not be until expiration of the third year's training i.e., in the spring of 1905 places of those Cadets who have already retired from the Corps will be taken by a selection from among candidates for admission, and the Corps is about to re-assemble at Dehra Dun with a total immediate strength of 19 or 20.

THE VOLUNTEERING PROBLEM SOLVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Volunteering, Volunteering and yet again Volunteering! What is this to-ing-rot, this great cry and little wool in re Volunteering? Echo answers Tommy-rot. Lord Justice Russell, in plentitude of his wisdom, has been making sundry suggestions. With all due deference to his lordship they are ultra vires and beside the mark. Why King's Corps? Why plume on side of topi? Are they any better shooting? And why clubmen? Since days when wild in the jungle the painted savage peregrinated, there have been no clubmen either in Army, Navy, Church or any liberal profession, regulars or auxiliary forces. Club in civilised warfare, is as effete and non possumus as training bands of cobras for biting enemy. Leave alone clubmen and even archers. They are to-day of no account. Lathi may be used with great effect upon hostile pericranium; so too four feet of iron water pipe or brick-bat in foot of bicycle hosiery. But clubs! Pooh, it is the suggestion of a non compos mentis or victim of nocturnal equine visitation. They are too short. It is no use quoting notorious Spartan lady, who replying to her maternal nephew or son, I forget "If your sword is too short add a step to it." To a club you must add not a step, but a whole step-ladder and then of what use? To train men in use of these defunct and obsolete weapons would not only prove a flash in the pan but a piece of tomfoolery unsurpassed in the annals of British militarism, since the days of Hannibal or Cæsar. It would make what Honourable Whitworth calls, showy side of Volunteering run mad. If you want to appeal to Lord Kitchener, appeal, but I do not know under what section appeal will lie. Man of Iron was never Volunteer. There is a story that when he cut down an apple-tree with an axe, he replied "No father, I blew the——thing up," whereupon his father threatened to make him a Volunteer but afterwards relented. Hence his Excellency's narrow escape. But my good sir, if appeal holds good either in equity or law, Lord Kitchener will dismiss it with costs against appellants on the higher scale. He will say "You want Volunteers; where are sons of Jamset and Burjor and Byram and Jeejeebhoy and Naoroz?" They were wanting to don glorious uniform of B. V. A. or B. R. V. or Bo. L. H. For long time they have cast eyes of covetousness on pomp and panoply of war. But in vain. Is it right; is it just; is it equitable? My good, I say again "How this is and why?" Parsees will volunteer willingly, not compulsorily like railway men and younger sons of nobility. Why they are kept out? Echo answers Kiko, also Kiswaste? But there is no response. Some time ago over-bubbling loyalty and martial spirit caused us to retain services of drill instructor and with solah topis and bicycles we repaired with first blush of Sol's effulgent rays to Cooperage where warlike sounds were heard of "At the word one, as you were." We should I think have mastered this movement but that parcel of rude boys and adolescents came jeeringly to look on and reduced whole thing to a ridiculus mus. But therein lies whole secret. Give Parsee youth warlike uniform, training and Lee-Metford and like Long Tom at Ladysmith, we will show you what's what, and that's as high as metaphysic wit can fly. It will stir up wholesale spirit of emulation and military esthusiasm will follow the drum to the end of the chapter. The name Volunteer will become a terror to evil-doers, if not a standing menace to the peace of the East.—Yours, &c,

DORABJI B. BUNDOOKWALLA,

Gunbow Lane.

THE LATE MR. R. R MENNEER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. R. R. Menneer, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, which took place at the St. George's Hospital at 22 minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Menneer was admitted into the hospital on the 13th instant suffering from an abscess on the liver, and although he had been under treatment in the hospital ever since, he did not recover. He was forty-eight years of age The deceased joined the Service on the 21st September 1878, and on his arrival in India in November following, he was posted in the Begari Division, as Assistant Engineer 2nd grade. He became assistant engineer 1st grade in 1884 and passed an examination in Sindhi higher standard in 1887. In the following year, he passed an examination in Baluchi. Three years after, he was promoted to be fourth grade Executive Engineer and placed in Western Nara where he served until 1893 when he became 3rd grade Executive Engineer. This was followed by a furlough for eight months to Europe. On his return he was posted in Western Nara as second grade Executive Engineer and in November 1898 was raised to be 1st grade Executive Engineer. He served on famine relief duty in Kathiawar from 3rd June to 26th December 1899. This was followed by a furlough to Europe for ten months. On his return on 11th April 1901, he was posted at Nasik as Executive Engineer 1st grade, whence he was transferred to Poona District in April, 1903. A few months ago, when Mr. H. V. R. Kemball proceeded home on leave, Mr. Menneer was appointed Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, which post he held until his death. About a fortnight ago he was appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in place of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes on leave.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Bombay:—

April 28th Thursday—Leave Mahableshwar at 10-30 a. m., arrive Wai at 1 p. m. Leave Wai at 1-30 p. m. arrive Wathar at 4-20 p. m. Leave Wathar at 4 35 p. m. and arrive Poona at 10-40 p.m.

April 29th Friday—Leave Poona at 0-50 a. m. and arrive Bombay at 8-30 a. m. Stay at the Secretariat.

April 30th Saturday—Leave Bombay at 2-30 p.m. arrive Poona at 6-55 p. m., and leave Poona at 10-20 p. m.

May 1st Sunday—Arrive Wathar at 4-28 a m Leave Wathar at 5-30 a. m. arrive Panchgani at 9-30 a. m., leave Panchgani at 10 a. m. and arrive Mahableshwar about 11 a. m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay I. C. S. Private Secretary, Captain H. Meynell, A. D. C., Captain J. H. Crawford, Commandant (from Poona to Bombay and back).

NOTES FROM JABALPUR.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

At the present moment the all absorbing topic writes a Jabalpur correspondent, is the marriages of two sons of Rai Bahadur Balabhdass, nephew of the millionaire of the Central Provinces, Raja Gokuldas. The Raja, his son Kuar Jeewandass and Rai Bahadur Balabhdass are a joint Hindu family and carry on extensive banking business, throughout India and in several other parts of the world. Besides banking business they are wealthy malguzars, possessing several hundreds of villages in the Central Provinces, Berars and other places and are owners of spinning and weaving mills and cotton presses. Like many other men who have accumulated wealth and who are now merchant princes, Raja Gokuldas comes from a very humble stock of camel drivers of Marwar and he is a living monument of how from little to big a man becomes great. His capacity for business may well be said to be unrivalled amongst men of his class. He is over sixty years of age, but possesses a wonderful memory, and as a shrewd business man has no equal. For the past few years Rai Bahadur Balabhdass has been President of the Jabalpur Municipal Committee and as he has inherited all the business qualities of his uncle, Raja Gokuldass and also those of his late father, Sheth Gokuldas, he makes an invaluable City Father, and from what one hears it would be hard to replace him in the Presidential chair.

To revert to the marriage festivites in this family then, it is necessary to say that the brides have been selected from respectable families in Sohabpur in the Hoshangabad District and in Bhopal. The festivities commenced at Jabalpur taking the form of processions, feeding multitudes of natives, distribution of clothes, etc., and now that the bridegrooms are proceeding to Sohabpur and Bhopal to meet their respective brides and have the nuptial knot tied, the Raja his nephew and his son have issued invitations far and wide to natives and Europeans asking them to proceed to those two places to take part in the festivities. Two dates have been fixed, one for Sohabpur and the other for Bhopal and the guests are to be taken to those places by special trains, and suitable accommodation has been provided for all the guests at either place and every arrangement made for their comforts. The guests number some thousands, but no expense is being spared to house and feed them strictly in accordance with the customs of caste and creed in the most lavish style that hospitality imposes on the Indian Raja or Nabob who dispenses hospitality whether on occasions of marriages or any other function.

In connection with these festivities some scores of handsome carriages and horses and hundreds of tongas from the Raja's own stables have been sent by train to Sohabpur and Bhopal for the convenience of the guests and several bands have been engaged. It is said that the present weddings are to excel in grandeur and pomp every other wedding that has ever taken place on this side of the Nerbudda or for that matter on the other side, and from all that can be seen, there can be no doubt that this will be an accomplished fact.

The visit of Lord Kitchener was short and sweet, but with the reputation that his Excellency has as a Commander-in-Chief, who can doubt that he has taken in in two hours, what it would take the ordinary son of Mars to take in in two months.—His Excellency paid a visit to Saugor also and we shall no doubt shortly know what is to be the fate of that fast dying city, for a dying city it undoubtedly is, and if it ceases to be a Military Station one may well say that it will be a dead city.

Rumour has it that "Rambler" or as some persons call him the "Pink man" has at last been captured. This gentleman commenced his nocturnal escapades over a year ago by suddenly appearing at any time at night in the bed rooms of some of the most respectable residents of Jabalpur, awakening sleeping ladies, old or young, passing his hands over their faces and bodies and putting such questions to them as "why do you go to bed so early," etc and suddenly disappearing. Every endeavour to catch him proved fruitless, even though a substantial reward was at one time offered. For a time all this ceased but lately "Rambler" resurrected and after a few nightly escapades it is said he has been caught and that he is a soldier.

On the 15th instant the Bishop of Nagpur who has made Jabalpur his Head quarters entertained the School children at an "At Home," which was a great success, for his Lordship has already won golden opinions for his generosity and his solicitude for the welfare and enjoyment of the people of his Diocese.

The Christ Church Boys' School gave a concert on the 20th and 21st instant which was organized by Miss Cosserat, the talented musician of Jabalpur. The proceeds are to be spent towards the purchase of a piano for the Boys' School.

It would perhaps not be the right thing to omit reference to the weather which I may say is piping hot during the day but beautifully cool at night

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday last in a fresh breeze from South West. The 'A' class Yachts Handicap Race started at 3-15 p.m., and sailed a course from the committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and thence to committee vessel. Distance 10-6 miles.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course		Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M	S		H M S	H M S	H M S
Sapphire...	1	4	Capt Muter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	3 15 0	5 4 29	1 48 25
Isca	13	15	Mr E Faulkner ..	3 15 0	5 30 48	2 2 33
Stella	Scr		Lt Col H W Boyd, I M S....	3 15 0	5 6 50	1 51 50
Turquoise	1	4	Mr G A R Crommelin	3 15 0	Gave up	
Melody ...	8	53	Mr J B H Macbeth	3 15 0	5 20 11	1 56 21

Sapphire won the first prize, Stella taking the second prize.

The 'B' class Yachts sailed the same course as the "A" class Yachts and started at 3 p. m.

"B" CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Allowance on Course.		Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M	S		H M S	H M S	H M S
Trixie....	3	53	Mr A M Monteath	3 0 0	5 18 23	2 14 35
Sayonara	10	36	Major Curtis, R A M C	3 0 0	did not start	
Janetta...	Scr		Officers, R E	3 0 0	5 7 41	2 7 42

Janetta won the first prize.

The same course was allotted to the Tomtit class Handicap Race which started at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course.		Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M	S		H M S	H M S	H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr		Dr F M Gibson...	2 45 0	5 16 32	2 31 32
Meg	Scr		Mr C H Byrne ...	2 45 0	5 15 3	2 30 3
Mint	15	51	Mr J E Needham	2 45 0	did not start	
Hawthorn	15	54	Mr L Worgan	2 45 0	5 29 0	2 38 6

Meg won the first prize.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 8TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday with the English Mails of the 8th April. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cameron, Mr J
Spence, Mr R
Wells, Mr E
Tweedlow, Lt G
Gain, Mrs A
Quinn, Mr and Mrs
Malcolm, Capt A

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Yates, Lt R J
Pringle, Mr W
Thompson, Maj and Mrs
Olivier, Col H
Davis, Capt
Newman, Lt C
Fettes, Mr and Mrs
Hatch, Mr W
Day, Lt-Col J
Pelkin, Mr
Barber, Mr
Neely, Mr J
Tweedie, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Thompson, Mr L

FROM PORT SAID.—Monahan, Mr J

FROM ADEN.

Bolden, Lt F
Harvie, Lt G

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

THE YOUNGHUSBAND EXPEDITION.

JUDGING from the comments of the Opposition Press, especially that section which may be called stalwart, we may expect to hear a great deal about recent events in Tibet when Parliament meets and it will not be the fault of Mr. Alfred Webb, ex-President of the National Congress if the Irishmen do not join in the fray. For some reason or other—possibly known to certain people in Calcutta or Bombay—the patriots of the sister isle have not of late been quite so keen in dwelling on the wrongs of the people of India, but they can hardly resist the gentle pressure of the mild-mannered Mr. Webb. "Quite apart from its wickedness this invasion" he begins, "without the consent of Parliament previously obtained, is directly in the face of Clause 55 of the Act for the betterment of India. The military oligarchy that rules India", he continues, "when it has set its mind upon any particular course of action, in truth cares no more for conventions or the decision of Parliament than does Lord Milner for home prejudice. And apart from humanity and law, this costly raid, leading inevitably to heavier military burdens, is being waged, without consent asked, at the expense of the Indian people, already heavily taxed, and whose average income is but some 40s. per annum. The ambitious and predilections of a military aristocracy are difficult enough to curb in a free country. But where, as in India, they have free play in the marshalling of mercenaries of a different race, and in putting their hands in the pocket of a people, no bounds can be placed to their arrogant pretensions. He concludes:—Whether reconciliation with England, and real assumption of joint responsibilities with her, comes through Home Rule in my time or not, so long as the flag we are asked to respect is soaked in infamies such as this invasion of Tibet, so long will it continue to be to a considerable number of us an emblem of violence and wrong, of oppression of the weak rather than of civilization and liberty." Of course Sir Henry Cotton is to the front saying. "I told you so," and he denies that the Tibetans were the aggressors. "Moreover," he declares, "I cannot help thinking, from the accounts in the newspapers, that the troops were let go to an extent that was altogether unjustifiable in the circumstances." Perhaps it would have been wiser and fairer if Sir Henry had waited for full details before making a charge that will be resented by those who are merely carrying out their orders and who notwithstanding Mr. Webb's fustian about a "military aristocracy" are no more responsible for the Tibetan policy of the Government than is the ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam himself. The Socialists and the Independent Labour party, who have been in Conference this week, have, as might be supposed, protested against the action of Lord Curzon in sending a military force to overawe a people rightly struggling to be free, but the shop assistants and the elementary school teachers who have also been holding their annual meetings and who are quite as capable of expressing an opinion on the subject observed a discreet silence. No doubt their discretion will be regarded as pusillanimous by that eminent Transpontine divine, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who informed his congregation on Sunday that Easter for him had been spoilt by the news from Tibet. "We might as well have had a bayonet charge into a flock of sheep and been proud of it" declared this exponent of the Christian virtues. Against such hasty and uncharitable views may be placed the saner opinions of the best of the Continental papers—outside Russia and Germany. Says the "Journal des Debats:—"It would be difficult not to understand England's decision. For Russia, the dominant Power in Turkestan, Tibet is, after all, a distant country, whereas for India it is a near neighbour. As Prince Henry of Orleans was wont to say, 'Il n'y a qu'un pas de l'Inde au Thibet.' It is true that the step is one over the Himalayas; but how can even this formidable chain be compared with the immense ice plateau where the traveller, oppressed constantly by an altitude of more than 5,000 metres, drags along for more than two months in the mud and snow without seeing a single human being or a single tree between the plain of Eastern Turkestan and the first encampments of the Tibetan shepherds 150 or 200 kilometres to the north of Lhassa? It is this plateau, far more than the Himalayas, which constitutes in the north India's scientific frontier, and one can understand that England does not mean to allow this frontier to be turned." A well-informed foreigner of my acquaintance, who in most cases would be inclined to take the side of Russia in any dispute she might have with England, speaking to me to-day referred in contemptuous terms to the outpourings of a certain school of politicians at home and said: "I think Lord Curzon is fully justified in what he has done. The policy of exclusion taken up by the Tibetan Lamas is in these days intolerable and the Viceroy of India instead of deserving censure has earned the gratitude of the whole of the civilized world."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Now that the Anglo-French Agreement is on the point of signature and will be soon given to the world, many newspapers are engaged in guessing its contents. Perhaps, however, it sounds more decorous to put it that several newspapers are providing their readers with important information derived from high diplomatic, but strictly confidential, sources. In the main the forecasts agree with one another, so that the agreement may be expected to run pretty much as they put it. One journal describes the result of the negotiation that each nation has gained, on the whole, rather more than it has given away. This may sound rather paradoxical, but it is thoroughly sound and it certainly constitutes the best method of drawing up a friendly treaty. The 'Wiener Tageblatt" thinks that France has given up most of her claims in Egypt in return for the great influence conceded by England in Morocco and several other concessions in Newfoundland, Siam, etc. According to that newspaper the agreement concerning Egypt is roughly as follows:—France agrees (1) to a surplus from the customs revenue being put at the disposal of the Egyptian administration, which she has hitherto opposed; (2) not to discuss the terms of the evacuation of Egypt. This last important point, according to the "Wiener Tageblatt" was made by England a sine qua non and its text was not definitely fixed so late as Monday last. As regards Egypt, however, the, "Matin" describes the agreement as merely affording facilities to the Government in respect to the Excess Debt without discussing France's right in the country. It will be noticed that it is possible to read this latter provision without contradicting the more definite Vienna statement. The "Wiener Tageblatt" continues that the third principal point contains provisions for rendering unlikely a conversion of the Egyptian public debt which would damage the French by whom the largest part of the scrip is held. For thus liquidating once for all the Egyptian question, France gets a rich compensation in Morocco where she has been politically and economically checked by England for twenty years. Trading has to remain free in all Morocco—the "Matin" adds for a period of thirty years—and some restrictions have been made with regard to the territory opposite Gibraltar. Again according to the "Matin" these restrictions consist of an agreement by France not to fortify Tangiers or any part of the coast facing Gibraltar. England, continues the Vienna paper, concedes to France practically a protectorate over Morocco while its independence and integrity is to be maintained. France will exercise full influence over Morocco by putting her financial administrative and military means at the Sultan's disposal and helping him in restoring order in the country. There are two powers concerned who will not like these latter arrangements. The first is Spain; the second is Kaid Harry Maclean. But neither of them can do much and it is rumoured that Germany has already accepted the new situation. One would like to know what she is to receive from France for this complaisance. In other parts of the world, France has given up her rights on the coasts of Newfoundland in return for the town and territory of Jarbaterda on the navigable part of the river Gambia—or according

to the Vienna journal, important West African territory connecting the French dominions with Lake Chad and the lower Niger River. She also receives the Los Islands on the coast of French Guinea. Vague and uncertain points with regard to Siam are made more definite in a second convention and unimportant arrangements have been arrived at with regard to the New Hebrides. Whether these forecasts are right or wrong will probably be seen next week. But no one will deny the great diplomatic success which the agreement signalises. What makes the conclusion of the negotiations more remarkable is the fact that whilst these gunpowdery topics were being handled between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay, the allies of the two participating Powers were entering upon a bitter and protracted conflict in the Far East. The reason why this fact should not have stopped the proceedings at once is a little subtle but it is not far to seek. The Englishman is convinced that the Japanese are bound to win. So convinced is he, indeed, that he rather pities the humiliation of Russia and the forthcoming grief of France. On the other hand the Frenchman is certain that Russia will win. Recent events it would seem have not shaken that belief in the slightest. The Frenchman, too, is sorry that his good friend England should have the misfortune to bear so deep an affection towards a nation which is destined to so bad a beating. Out of these two curiously conflicting pities the Anglo-French agreement has sprung. In the future one or other of the two countries will find itself wholly mistaken. But meanwhile the great agreement has got itself signed.

THE YALU AT LAST.

To-day the news of the Japanese landing at the mouth of the Yalu shows at once how rapidly spring has come to Korea and how quickly the Russians have vanished from the kingdom. It was never expected that the Russian forces would make any supreme effort to prevent the forward march of the Japanese troops within the limits of Korea but few people in England expected they would have retired so rapidly without the slightest stand against their enemy. Only one skirmish has been reported and at all spots elsewhere the Russians have evacuated their positions before the Japanese could get within reach of them. The Korean highlands from which they have thus bloodlessly retreated were well adapted, one would have thought for an irritating guerilla warfare even if no definite encounters were desired. But the Russians have thought otherwise, and now they are in force behind the Yalu to resist the Japanese advance. At least it is generally believed that they are in force. But it is not long ago that we thought them to be entrenched round Anju and in Northern Korea. So it may not be altogether beyond the range of possibility that their definite stand at the Yalu will prove as indefinite as it has proved further south. To-day we have reports of a Russian reverse, but its exact nature may not altogether transpire for a day or two at least. It might almost be argued that the lack of enterprise in the Russian defence indicates a weakness in their forces even greater than is suspected. We are told that there are nearly a quarter of a million men between Baikal and the Yalu. This, however, may be a statistic, more imaginative than exact, for it would not be the first time that the Russians have shown a poetic latitude in numbering their Eastern armies. Even though the Russians are weakened and demoralised to the extent I hint at above, the war would still be protracted and it would still be too optimistic to hope for a speedy finish. A big army may not be very strong, but if it is operating in a big country it requires a long time to defeat it. And meanwhile a few preliminary rebuffs may awaken its commanders and give scope for a thorough recuperation such as that which we have seen to take place in Port Arthur. The landing of Japan's second army at Yongampho on the Korean side of the Yalu affords a partial explanation of the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from the Port. Unable to stop the harbour mouth and bottle the Russian fleet, Admiral Togo probably withdrew his fleet to convoy the transports to the Yalu. Hitherto the Japanese troops have landed much more to the south in the Korean peninsula, and there was an enormous increase in the risk of approaching nearer the remnants of the Russian sea-power. It was the necessity of safe-guarding the army on the sea which may account for the freedom Admiral Makroff has lately enjoyed. By Marconigram, the "Times" correspondent has reported that his vessel was stopped by the Admiral on board the cruiser Bayan thirty miles from Port Arthur. Clearly, then, the Japanese must be very quiescent. But there is a further reason for this sluggishness. Admiral Togo is no doubt anxious to meet the Russian fleet at a distance from the covering guns of the land forts. It may be part of his game to lure the Russians into boldness by a pretended disappearance and then to force a decisive battle on the high seas. A Russian fleet ten fathoms deep in the Yellow Sea would be better for the Japanese plans than that same fleet quietly at anchor in Port Arthur harbour. Especially if that harbour is still open to traffic, for up to the present all efforts to stop the entrance has merely decorated the contiguous rocks and sandbanks with the gutted fragments of Japanese merchantmen. As regards the land campaign it is probably not the purpose of the Japanese to capture Port Arthur too quickly, even if they see an opportunity, for so long as the fortress is still standing it forces the Russians to adopt a far more extended front than they need otherwise do. Satisfactory concentration becomes impossible, and Port Arthur constitutes as big a danger to its own side as Ladysmith proved in our South African campaign. Writing from Tokio five weeks ago Mr. George Lynch, special correspondent to the "Daily Chronicle" predicts the landing of the Japanese on the Yalu, and curiously enough his letter is published on the very day that the news of the accomplished fact reached England. His further prophecies as to the immediate future of the war obtain, accordingly, an increased interest. He points out that it was first intended to begin landing troops at Fusan, the nearest port to Japan, but that after the successful actions at Port Arthur they felt sufficiently secure of non-interference on the part of the Russians that they began debarking them at Chemulpho. On the breaking of the ice in the Tatong river they went a step further, and commenced debarking them at Chinnampo. Probably, he continued, the next move on the part of the Japanese, as far as debarkment is concerned, will be to commence landing troops at the mouth of the Yalu as soon as the ice breaks. This landing has just taken place. Mr. Lynch continues: "Then, as far as I can gather, their next move will be to effect a landing somewhere on the east coast of the Liaotung Peninsula with a view to cutting off Port Arthur and starving it out. The Japanese appear to think that there are only about three months' supplies in Port Arthur. So far as one can judge from now, the Japanese movements around the Bay of Korea and on towards the east of the Liaotung Peninsula ought to be fully developed about the middle of May, and if they are successful, about the end of that month we should see the surrender of Port Arthur. . . . The points at which the Russians are concentrating are Mukden and Liaoyang, and it is probable that south-east of these places, roughly speaking, some of the severest battles of the war will take place."

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

As regards the position that England occupies in respect to the hostilities, two points crop up to be touched on this week. The first is a "Times" message from New York which indicates the manner in which the American people regard the chances of King Edward's mediation. A little reflection will show how chimerical such a hope must be, but interest over the matter does not cease. The "Times" correspondent declares that in spite of the 'cold-water' despatches from London the nature of the King's ultimate, if not immediate, interposition on behalf of peace touches the American imagination, already deeply impressed by his Majesty's services to that cause. The "New York Times" thinks some arrangement possible under the guarantee of the Powers by which Japanese rights and interests would be safeguarded while Russia on the one hand and England on the other would obtain what is essential to each. While, personally I cordially echo this aspiration, I think it might have been expressed more felicitously. The Japanese might well be excused if they considered that such a settlement expressed in this way would mean an abandonment of their interest such as that they suffered with regard to Port Arthur and Korea ten years ago. But, to leave this point, the American newspaper continues that, "If it is towards some such understanding as this that the King is working, the whole world has reason to wish him success and to offer him its profoundest gratitude, should he succeed." As regards its reasons for a belief in the possibility of intervention the paper adds: "He has a reputation—probably well-founded of being a man of calm judgment and peace loving temperament, with no suspicion of weakness in his attachment to the honour or the interests of his own people. What such a man in such a position may feel, think, and do may well have a substantial and even decisive influence on the course of events." This is the American view. I wish it were possible to agree with it: but unfortunately one cannot do so. The next connection of England in the Far East is hardly so pleasant as this. It has to do with the action of Commander Bayley, Captain of H. M. S. Talbot in Chemulpo harbour prior to the destruction of the Variag and Korietz. From Paris news has come of the text of the communication addressed by the commanders of the neutral men-of-war in Chemulpo harbour against any attack upon the Russian war-vessels within the three-miles of the port. Signed by the captains of the Talbot—the senior vessel present—the Elba and the Pascal; it declares:—"We consider that in accordance with the recognised rules of international law the port of Chemulpo, being a neutral port, no country has the right to attack the vessels of another Power lying in that port, and that the Power which contravenes those laws is solely responsible for any loss of life or damage to property in such a port. We accordingly protest energetically against such a violation of neutrality, and we shall be happy to learn your decision on the subject." This note reached the Japanese Admiral after the two Russian vessels had left the port and within five minutes of the action which led to their destruction. There seems little to be civilled at either in the tone or the despatch of this message. But the "Daily Mail" bases a fierey article against Commander Bayley on a story which the "Matin" publishes. The "Matin" states that after the crippled Korietz returned to harbour, Commander Bayley had a talk with the Japanese Admiral in which he declared in the names of the three neutral nations represented by their warships in the harbour, that if the Japanese endeavoured to attack the Russian vessel at the anchorage it had then taken up, he would open fire upon the Japanese. If it be really true that the conversation took this ominous turn, it is greatly to be regretted that the English commander should have been forced into the position of mouth-piece against our allies. But there is something a little improbable in the tale. We may be quite sure that if Commander Bayley had been led into a culpable indiscretion by his friendship for the Russian officers, the British Government would have heard of the matter before now. At the very least, when the story circulated among the Japanese it would give rise to some comment that would have reached the ears of the countless war correspondents who are now discousolately cooling their heels at Tokio. Nothing of the sort, however, has been heard. So it is a distinct waste of energy for the "Daily Mail" to froth into indignation before a little more of the incident becomes known. There can be no doubt that the Englishmen were able to assist the defeated Russians at Chemulpo just as they would always be ready to assist those in misfortune even if they were their own enemies rather than the enemies of their allies. An anecdote from Moscow shows that the Russian sailors are not without appreciation. A party of blue-jackets from the Variag and the Korietz were invited to supper in that city by some of their enthusiastic compatriots. Seated in the restaurant were a party of English men who were immediately noticed by the sailors' hosts. Insults began to be muttered and they proceeded to open annoyance. But such conduct was the reverse of pleasing to the sailors. They rudely bundled their misguided would-be hosts out of the restaurant and returning to the Englishmen they drank their health amid mutual compliments. Elsewhere the presence of Englishmen has been noted. A Russian doctor has written a graphic account of his experiences on his way to the Far East. He tells of a stoppage at a desolate Manchurian railway station filled with fugitives from Port Arthur. One woman was clothed only in a blanket and a nightgown. Other civilians, travellers bore less conspicuous signs of the hurry of retreat. The doctor relates: "Among the new arrivals are two calm cold-blooded Englishmen. One of them shows us a fragment of a bomb which burst in Port Arthur a few paces from his house. The party scanned the projectile with interested looks, (Mischief-makers, those English,) people whispered to each other. One of the Englishmen overheard the words, and said very calmly. "We are neutral." I think we all hope that the remark of this calm cold-blooded Englishman may remain true throughout the whole of the present war.

THE "HUGHLIGANS" AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Exasperated by Sir Charles Dalrymple's sneer at "ambitious and disappointed orators", Lord Hugh Cecil has seat to the "Times" an angry protest against the Unionist boycott of his friend, Mr. Winston Churchill, whose motives in espousing the cause of Free Trade have been so bluntly, not to say brutally, impugned by some of Mr. Chamberlain's henchmen. For example, Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, M. P., author of the famous crystallization "a vote given for the Liberals is a vote given to the Boers" has not hesitated to assert that Free Trade is only a pretext with "these young men" and that their object all along has been to compass "the destruction of Mr. Chamberlain," Mr. Wanklyn, I suppose, knows what he is talking about, but I think he is wrong in his assumption at all events so far as Mr. Churchill is concerned. But let me state Mr. Wanklyn's accusation in his own words. "Before Mr. Chamberlain left for South Africa it had been decided that he and Mr. Balfour and others were too old for office; the Government were to be turned out on the inquiry upon the war; the Radicals were to have place without power; and certain young men were to lead to victory a rejuvenated Conservative party." At the period referred to by Mr. Wanklyn, the chief object of the "conspiracy" as he styles it was Mr. Brodrick. Whatever may have been their secret designs, it is almost too much to expect us to believe that Mr. Churchill, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Malcolm and the rest were attacking Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps scheme as a means of getting rid of Mr. Balfour because they thought him "too old for office." They could not be so foolish as to have come to the decision that Mr. Balfour's age unfits him for the position he adorns with so much dialectical skill. Mr. Wanklyn's suggestion is too absurd. That they may have been jealous of certain members of the Government and that they believed themselves to be superior to some of Mr Balfour's colleagues, as they are, is natural enough, but that they should think a man of 55 too old to be Prime Minister is inconceivable. It is a pity that Mr. Wanklyn's letter did not appear until after Lord Hugh Cecil had written to the "Times." His comments on Mr. Wanklyn's ridiculous charge would have been amusing. As to the Dalrymple insinuation Lord Hugh Cecil stigmatises it as "false." Parliamentarians are not obliged to use Parliamentary language when they write to the papers. Lord Hugh proceeds:—"I have the satisfaction to know Mr. Churchill very intimately, and can therefore speak positively. The initial step which we jointly took in making a protest against Mr. Chamberlain's policy on the Whitsuntide adjournment last year was not taken without long and anxious discussions—discussions which have since been repeated times without number. I do not think, but know that Mr. Churchill supports free trade because he believes it to be best for the country, and that he is well aware that the path of self-interest would have led him to rank himself behind Mr. Chamberlain—among whose supporters, indeed, his talents would have shone with a singular splendour. I cannot pretend to have penetrated quite so far into the secrets of Major Seely's mind. But I know him well enough to know that he has acted from no motives which are not wholly honest and patriotic." Lord Hugh argues that the attitude of Mr. Churchill and Major Seely in no essential particular differs from that of the Liberal Unionists before they broke away entirely from their Home Rule colleagues. I have in my recollection at this moment, a Unionist speech which in point of bitterness has not been approached by any of Mr. Churchill's utterances, I heard delivered in the House of Commons from the seat immediately behind that of Mr. Gladstone by a distinguished man who had previously been one of his most ardent supporters. Even Mr. Churchill when he criticises the "nebulous" actions of Mr. Balfour vis-a-vis Tariff Reform does not select a seat in close approximation to that of Mr. Balfour but he has the decency to remain below the gangway. Still it is provoking for out-and-out party men who regard the House of Commons as a sort of Lord's cricket ground to listen to one of their own side making speeches which they consider should only be made by the fellows in the opposite camp, but such things are one of the inevitable features of political life when a party has been too long in office. Mr. Churchill remained quiet throughout the session, but I should not be surprised if we wake up some morning and find that he has followed the example of Major Seely, whose unopposed return for the Isle of Wight, will, we may be sure, encourage the Hughligans in the intention they have formed, as we learn from Lord Hugh Cecil, not to take it lying down. At any rate, Mr. Churchill is preparing for eventualities. As he knows very well that if he were to precipitate an election at Oldham he would not have the assistance of the official machinery of the Conservative party, he has started an organization of his own as a branch of the Free Trade League whose central office is in the neighbouring city of Manchester. Our old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, former member for Oldham, has been elected President of the New Association while the vice presidents are Mr. Churchill's Liberal colleague, Mr. Alfred Emmott, and Lord Stanley of Alderley, who as Mr Lyulph Stanley was ousted from the representation of the constituency by Mr Maclean in 1885.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

If you find favour in his eyes you may be permitted to hold it for a moment in your own privileged hands. Yet it is not particularly fragile. It looks like a stout broom-handle surmounted by a cone of worn bristles, and it is the sponge that once ministered to the needs of "Long Tom." It was a present to Sir Edward from a Colonial (and I believe, a civilian, some years after "Long Tom" had ceased to be a person of note. A man does not make presents of such value save to those to whom he believes himself indebted for considerations out of the common.

On Sir Edward's services in South Africa there is no need to dilate. Our memories are not so short lived. On the first suspicion of trouble he was one of the first men to be despatched to Natal. In history he will live as the man who helped Sir George White to keep the flag flying over Ladysmith during the blackest of black weeks. For himself, he did not find the siege particularly wearisome. When a man has sixteen hours' work a day he has not time to feel depressed, however great his anxieties may be. When brother Boer shelled headquarters out of house and home he migrated to a Cape cart, and he has been heard to expatiate on the conveniences of a Cape cart as a place of domicile. Further, he had his rounds and they kept him busy. A man who had been through the strain and stress of Ladysmith once remarked "To see Ward bueked one up like a whisky-and-soda." So there was no thought of surrender, even when the clouds cut short that message of "Very hard pressed" from the heliograph winking across to Colenso. Nor is there any reason to doubt on the splendid work that after the dash on Bloemfontein, with an enemy in front and starvation behind enabled Lord Roberts to advance on Pretoria with twenty days' supply in hand. Even on arriving at Johannesburg, when for four-and-twenty hours, at any rate, A.S.C. officers looked worried, the British Army pinned its faith to the creed that "Ward had a bit up his sleeve," and was justified of its belief. These matters are services which the historian of the British Empire will appraise.

If you were to ask Sir Edward Ward how and by what means he had achieved these things, he would explain at some length that the credit belongs chiefly to the excellency of the men he had working with him. If, being better advised, you ask some one who has seen him at work and knows his methods, you will hear somewhat as follows:—"Ward owes his success to the fact that he is a glutton for work himself, and knows how to get the best work out of others. Yet he always has time to give his whole attention to the man who happens to bother him at the moment. No doubt he has found time to show you some attention. He will make up for the time he has wasted on you by working overtime himself. You have, no doubt, occasioned him one or two hours' work over time. He will bear you no grudge for this. It is part of his method. He is always accessible, and always at leisure, because he never spares himself. He is content to work when other men play. He is one of the few men who can always 'make time.' He gets the best work out of men under him because he is always absolutely just, and makes the reproof fit the crime—and stop there. When it is desirable he can drop on an offender like a hundredweight of bricks. But having dropped, there the matter ends. There is no nagging, and no carrying over.' He sticks to his own men through thick and thin. Consequently he gets the best work out of them. Another peculiarity of his is that he always has something up his sleeve. He never undertakes a contract he cannot fulfil, with a margin for eventualities. Consequently if he tells you he has twenty days' supplies in hand, you can bet he has twenty five. It is a principle of his never to undertake any job he is not convinced he can see through."

Of such is the Permanent Secretary to the new Army Council, as protrayed by one who has known him intimately for many years. His functions will be of lasting significance; therefore it is interesting to know what manner of man he is. He is for the moment, exceptionally busy even for him, seeing that he is chairman of the Committee for the Redistribution of Districts, as recommended by the report of Lord Esher's Committee. On this committee devolves the formation of areas under the command of generals commanding in chief and their staffs in the new administrative districts, and the decentralisation of authority to these generals from the War Office as at present organized. Further, it is the business of the Committee to consider the construction of a new headquarters Staff recommended by Lord Esher's Committee, and to decide on its personnel and also on the administrative staffs of the several districts. It is undoubtedly big work, and Sir Edward Ward is perhaps the man of all others to see it through. For the moment, therefore, his life is one round of committee meetings, for this latest War Office reconstruction scheme means business, and Sir Edward Ward is essentially a business man. It is a fact universally acknowledged by those most capable of forming an opinion. When Sir Edward Ward returned from South Africa there was—it is an open secret—more than one great business house waiting for the news of his retirement to offer him the general management of its affairs at any price he cared to name. These hardheaded men of business were aware of his value. The 'bus driver's opinion that this time War Office reform means business is probably not wide of the mark. It is—in the vernacular—a bit of all right this time. Moreover, the Committee's methods inspire confidence. Hitherto decentralisation has been attempted from the top downwards. So far as can be judged the Committee propose to work from the base of the pyramid upwards. The method seems more hopeful and is fully compatible with those likely to be adopted by Sir Edward Ward. What he still finds time to preside over many other things, and in this particular instance to preside does not mean to sit still. Unofficially for example, he is chairman (or president) of the Union Jack Club of the Civil Service Cadet Corps and of the War Office Sports Club. "Seriatim et privatim" in every one of these institutions the chairman makes his presence felt in its increasing efficiency.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restor, in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for, The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE THIBET MISSION.

FOREIGN COMMENTS.

"Reuter" on April 1 reported from St. Petersburg:—There has been no official expression of opinion concerning the victory of the British Mission in Thibet, and it is certain that the matter will not attract the attention it would have received here before the outbreak of the war. First of all because Russia has her hands too full to enjoy any freedom of action, even if she felt so disposed. In the second place, a reason perhaps still more important, there are, just as present, accumulating evidences that better relations between Great Britain and Russia are in sight, or are, at least, desired by both countries. Several of the leading journals here have made a complete volte face in this direction, notably the Novoe Vremya, while only this morning the Novosti quite calmly discussed Britain's long standing desire to obtain a Protectorate overe Thibet and declares that she is in a fair way to succeed, adding that neither Russia nor China will object.

Although in the best-informed quarters a definite "rapprochement" between the two countries is regarded as premature, and, indeed, impossible while Great Britain's ally is at war with the empire of the Czar, I am in possession of information which indicates that King Edward is looking forward to and clearing the way for an entente which will result in a settlement of the differences between the two countries as soon as the war has cleared the political horizon. One of the best-informed diplomatists here has even been bold enough to predict the basis of a settlement which would include giving Russia, if victorious in the Far East, what she wants in Manchuria, together with the opening or neutralisation of the Dardanelles and an outlet from the Persian Gulf in return for an absolute guarantee of Britain's Indian frontier and the recognition of her predominating influence in Thibet.

Under date of April 3, "Standard correspondents writes as follows:—

St. Petersburg.—The newspapers here are very full of the collision at Guru with the Thibetans. The affair is characterised by the 'Nova Vremya" as "a slaughter of unarmed men as though they were drawn up in line against a wall for execution."

England is considered to be behaving towards Thibet in the same manner as, in former years, towards Nepaul, Bhutan, Cashmere, Beloochistan, and Chitral.

Lord Curzon's recent speech is compared to those of Lord Dufferin, and of Lord Canning in 1857 the delivery of which preceded unwarrantable advances at different times into the above countries, on various pretexts. The Viceroy's address is regarded as lifting the very transparent screen of commercial necessity hitherto employed by England to cover every diplomatic move.

Odessa.—The serious collision in Thibet furnishes the Russian Press with an excuse again to denounce the Mission as a wantonly aggressive armed invasion and occupation of Thibet. The Government is urged to demand fuller explanations and explicit assurances regarding the ultimate aims of British policy in Thibet.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on April 4:—

The Novoe Vremya regards the British advance in Thibet as a bold and highly important move on the part of Great Britain against Russia. The journal takes the view that, by dominating Thibet and the Government of the Dalai Lama, Great Britain will inevitably dominate the whole Mongol world, both in Mongolia and in the territories bordering on the Russian dominions, and would certainly make use of her position to create a thousand difficulties for Russia.

The Sviet treats the subject in a similar spirit.

St. Petersburg, April 4:—The "Central News" is authorised to state that the article in yesterday's edition of the "Novoe Vremya" calling in question the intentions of the British Government towards Thibet does not give the Russian official view, but merely the personal opinion of the writer of the article. The particular statement that nobody believes the British aim to be pacific is in no way inspired; the writers opinion is not shared in official quarters, nor do officials in any way approve the manner in which the writer's views are expressed.

As regards German opinion we select the following from the "Times" correspondent:—

April 2.—The news of the fight in Thibet has excited keen interest in the Berlin Press.

The Vossische Zeitung ascribes great political importance to the occurrence, and thinks that the British are determined to impose their will on the Thibetans regardless of Russian commonveas. It is all that the Thibetans will henceforth have to recognise British supremacy, and that probably a British resident Minister will be appointed to reside at Lhassa The Vossische Zeitung expresses curiosity to learn what Russia will do, as her prestige has suffered a severe blow.

The National Zeitung, while admitting that the British have secured a success, points out the unequal nature of the combat, which it regards as an outpost skirmish and declares that with the best will in the world the fiction of a pacific mission can no longer be maintained. "What," it asks, "will Russia do now that Great Britain is at war with Thibet?"

April 3.—While the probable attitude of Russian public opinion towards the British Mission to Thibet has been the subject of continual speculation on the part of minor political prophets in Germany, there has at no time existed any doubt in the minds of those writers as to what the attitude of Russia ought to be. In addition to discovering that Col. Younghusband and others responsible for the conduct of the mission have fully appreciated all the difficulties of their undertaking beforehand these speculators have suffered the further disillusionment of seeing public opinion in Russia apparently prepared to interpret British intentions with regard to Tatbet in a liberal and reasonable spirit. The weekly review of foreign affairs in the "Kreuz Zeitung," however, is illumined by the consoling reflection that, although Lord Curzon may get his commercial treaty "with Thibet without opposition from Russia, retribution will surely overtake British policy in 30 or, perhaps, 50 years' time.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Cologne Gazette" declares that in spite of Lord Curzon's tranquillising assurances, "England's advance in Thibet is producing an extremely disquieting effect upon public opinion in Russia." In support of this statement there follows, without acknowledgment of any kind, the passage from a recent article in the Novoe Vremya, which describes the British Mission as an important act of aggression against Russia. To set up an acknowledged quotation from the Novoe Vremya against the word of Lord Curzon in one and the same sentence, and to represent the sentiments of a single Russian journal as "public opinion in St. Petersburg is to say the least highly ingenious. The St. Petersburg Novosti is described as being the only journal which is undeterred by the British Mission to Thibet in its endeavours to promote an Anglo-Russian understanding. The Novosti regards the opening of the Dardanelles and British support to Russia in her competition with Germany as conditions necessary to such an understanding. Further-more, the practical identity of British and Russian interests in the question of the Bagdad Railway is held to be a suitable point de depart for the establishment of good relations between Russia and Great Britain. In return for recognition by England of Russia's right to what she has already acquired in the Pacific, Russia would be prepared to guarantee to England the unmolested possession of India, Africa, and Northern Canada.

The telegram published by the Rhenish organ is by no means exceptional or particularly interesting in itself, but it may serve as an example of the light in which, from the German point of view, it is desired that Anglo-Russian relations should be regarded both in this country and in Russia.

The National Zeitung is now disposed to abandon its interpretation of British action in Thibet as a direct challenge to Russia, and to transfer the mission from the sphere of "international events to that of "purely British affairs." For the third time the Berlin journal gives prominence to 'information" which it notes is corroborated by the French Press with regard to the existence of a strong current of feeling in London and St. Petersburg in favour of a better understanding between Russia and Great Britain. It is gratifying to find the existence of such a feeling recorded by the "well-informed" Berlin journal, although German expectations as to the practical outcome of these sentiments may not be very sanguine.

The Paris 'Temps" comments most adversely on the expedition to Thibet, and says the British have already learned that they are not to have quite so easy a walk over as they apparently expected.

In fact, there are ample indications that Great Britain may have to pay very dearly for this latest outcome of the adventurous policy of a Viceroy who cannot rest content with the magnificent natural defence which the Himalayas afford to India.

While criticising the expedition, however, the "Temps" is pleased to render homage to the moderation observed by those "splendid soldiers' the Goorkhas, who are highly praised for the excellent coolness with which they dealt with a difficult situation in the face of the surprise attack and the most admirable way in which they kept themselves in sufficient check so as not to retaliate upon their misguided aggressors and wreak a terrible vengeance upon them. Indeed, the total absence of excesses on the part of the troops is most creditable to all concerned."

From New York the "Times" correspondent telegraphed on April 3:—

Little comment is made on Thibet. There is no sympathy with the English Radical censure of Col. Younghusband, and no belief that England is likely to agree with the St. Petersburg suggestion to give Russia a free hand in Manchuria in exchange for English control over Thibet. That suggestion remarks the "New York Times" assumes that Russia will defeat Japan. However much is hoped ultimately from the King's influence as a peacemaker and his supposed desire to promote good relations with Russia as he has done with France.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT REGARDING THE TIBET MISSION.

We have high authority for saying that the strained relations which manifested themselves between the British and Russian Governments when the Younghusband mission first entered Tibet no longer exist.

During his recent visit to St. Petersburg, Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to England had with Count Lamsdorff a long audience of the Czar, who expressed great concern at Great Britain's action, but Count Benckendorff was able to reassure his Royal master on several points, having discussed the question at length with King Edward and also with Lord Lansdowne before he left England. As the result of the conference Count Benckendorff was instructed to convey a message from the Czar to King Edward, and the outcome was the resumption of negotiations on a more friendly basis.

These negotiations, we understand, have now ended in an understanding satisfactory to both Governments. Lord Lansdowne has undertaken that the mission shall be withdrawn from Tibet as soon as its object has been accomplished, and that no attempt will be made to enter Lhasa if an agreement can be arrived at before the capital has been reached. It is understood that Colonel Younghusband has been asked to do his utmost to induce the authorities to send officials of sufficient rank to treat with him at Gyangtse, and not to proceed beyond Gyangtse without further instructions.

No pledge has been given to the Russian Government not to enter Lhasa, but it has been assured that if the object to the mission cannot be otherwise attained no occupation of the capital is intended and the British officials will withdraw as soon as they have obtained an agreement on the question of the delimitation of the boundary and the facilities that will be afforded to British trade in the future.

The Russian Government is understood to be satisfied with the assurances and will offer no further objection to the mission's presence in Tibet.—"St. James's Gazette."

THREE MEN IN A BAR.

A CHAT ON LORD KITCHENER'S ORDER.

There were three of us in an up-country station and a fairly hot one discussing the order and the following conversation was the result.

Brown: "This is the last straw. Here we are in this beastly hole and here we have to stay for the next two years. No more pleasant changes in the summer months to garrison classes. Life in the army will be unbearable for any who can get out of it.

Jones: "It will end by their having to give more pay if they expect us to give up our whole time to work and grind. There is no other profession where a man after an expensive education gets such small pay, and is retired half way through life with no prospect of getting any other kind of work to do, and not enough to live upon. I was counting on a musketry class this year, a signalling class next year, and so on, and now we have to learn all these things in the Regiment.

Brown: "It will be just bearable if we had always men like the Colonel. He will make it as easy as he can and help us all he can too, but when next year Major Q gets the command then he will keep our noses at the grindstone. We can't exchange because it is so important that officers should know their men and so no more shifting about allowed. Here we are and here we stay for the next five years under him.

Robinson: "Yes, we must stay or at least I must. I know no other profession and have nothing to live on outside my pay, but I do not see why we need be troubled with Major Q. He need not stay. This order will soon clear him out.

Jones: 'I do not see that. He is an A I officer up to all the latest moves and with an ardent love for his profession. He is just the man who will get on under these new regulations and he will insist on every one under him being up to date as well.

Robinson: "All the same if you will follow my plan we need not be troubled with him for five years.

Jones and Brown: 'How do you mean.

Robinson: "In this way. For the next year we have to be good boys, very attentive to all duties never asking for leave but so living that the Major will report that to all appearance we take a keen interest in our profession. We must not give him a chance of saying a word against us. It means a year's hard work, and I we shall learn a jolly lot from him.

Jones: "You mean we are really to sweat hard for a year, not only pretend to do so.

Robinson: "certainly not. I mean a year's good hard work and then comes the examination.

Brown: "And the Major will get no end of good marks for having trained us so well, and we shall have to go on under him.

Robinson: "Not so fast I said, then comes the examination, and examinations are proverbially very uncertain. Good men often fail or are beaten by inferior men. Suppose we come an utter cropper in the examination.

Jones: "Then we shall be displaying our "ignorance inspitute, etc.," and we shall get a black mark.

Robinson: "No, the fact of our failure coming straight from the Regiment will prove the existence of ignorance and unfitness to be officers but it will not be at once clear that we are the unfit persons. In any case we fail and are ordered to join the one surviving garrison class and we do so. There we are out of this beastly hole for a summer which is one point gained. We keep up the character that we have gained from the Major for diligence, etc., and at the end of the course we pass brilliantly especially in the subjects we had first failed in. Do you see?

Brown: Yes, I see. Three youngsters coming from one regiment, all failing, all willing to learn, all with their hearts in their work and a love for their profession, etc. etc. and all after a course in the Garrison Class doing well—that will prove that however good a soldier their commanding officer is he is unable to retain the command of the regiment because he has not the faculty of imparting the soldiery knowledge he has to his subalterns and he will have to go.

Jones: "Hard lines on him poor beggar. It needs more talking over first and some details will want looking after. The hardest thing will be to keep up an appearance of general ignorance on first joining the Garrison Class so that it will seem that we really know nothing on first going there and owe our subsequent success to careful teaching we got there

Brown: "Yes that and one or two other things will need careful dodging on our part.

Robinson: "The beauty of the whole arrangement is that it gives Subalterns a voice in the choice of the Colonel. Any man who does not suit us will be run in or run out for Ignorance, indifference and inaptitude. Some of our seniors will have to mend their manners or they will be found wanting in those qualifications essential to an officer and they will have to go. Every cloud has its silver lining.—C. and M Gazette.

LORD KITCHENER.

The "Novoe Vremya" has surpassed itself in perpetrating a joke which might well excite the laughter of the gods—at Simla. Is announces to the world, in an article headed "The Two Brothers-in-law," that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener are married to sisters, daughters of American millionaires a plurality of parentage which might in itself have suggested to the editor of that amazing sheet what a fool his contributor must be, unless indeed, we are to suppose that this Bellamite concession was meant to be accepted as a brilliant flash of Russian humour. The role assigned to the two American sisters in this chapter from some Russian parody of Alice in Wonderland is one highly complimentary to the intelligence and charm of American millionairesses in general, and of Lady Curzon in particular. These peerless ladies have finally joined their husbands in friendship, who were already related in spirit in character, energy, belief and the whole of the activities of life. Hence the miraculous consequence that 'since he became a relative of Lord Kitchener Lord Curzon has become a brave leader of men.' Like the Czar, possibly, he may soon start for the front. Hence also it has resulted that, since Lord Kitchener's arrival in India, "there has been a revival in the great dispensary of British arrogance and insolence." Their manner of showing this is highly original. With a unanimous and singular incoherence—contributed presumably by the feminine elements in this brilliant combination—the two lords "have stunned India by the announcement that forty thousand persons have died from plague." Before we have had time to recover from this announcement we are staggered by a profundity of in consequence in the sudden interpolation of the query —"What is the plague to them when they are attacking unarmed Thibet?" There we collapse. Altogether a freak of the maddest and most disjointed fancy, but quite at home in the Novoe Vremya. The tickling element in the joke is the amusement which this story must cause to Lady Kitchener!—'Overland Mail."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilina sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilina being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SURPRISING COUNSEL OF GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF.

The military correspondent of the "Times" contributes the following interesting article to that journal:—

A very interesting and significant piece of news was sent to us a short time ago by one of our Russian correspondents. General Dragomiroff, it is said, was summoned to the councils at the Russian capital after the dramatic events of the first week of hostilities, and was consulted upon the situation in the Far East. He is reported to have advised the evacuation of Port Arthur, both by the navy and the army, in order that a greater disaster might be prevented; and, though there is no chance that the advice will be followed, the fact that it should have been tendered by a man of such first-rate ability as Dragomiroff was a very grave sign indeed. Although he has arrived at a time of life when he must be considered past active work in the field, Dragomiroff remains by far the most original thinker in the Russian army, and one could name no other soldier wearing the Czar's uniform with such keen perceptions or such an inborn genius for penetrating into the heart of a military question by the most direct road.

It is not too much to say that the contributions of Dragomiroff to the military literature of the last quarter of a century are the most valuable and refreshing products of his country and his time in the study of the art of war. Anything that Dragomiroff thinks is worth hearing; everything he says is certain to be expressed in the very bluntest and most homely terms. He is always fresh, original direct, and fearless, and, though he confessedly bases his ideas of war upon Suvarovian; tactics and maxims, he is very far indeed from being a representative of the old school, and there is probably no other officer of the Czar's army more widely read, more in touch with the latest theories, and more schooled in all the best traditions of the past masters of the art of war.

We can quite believe that the advice tendered by the general, accompanied as it apparently was by some acid criticism upon the policy pursued by the Czar's Government in the Far East has proved most unwelcome and has, indeed, been energetically repudiated. The question remains whether the advice offered was good or bad.

If Dragomiroff was called to council it must be presumed that he was made acquainted with the circumstances so far as they were known in the Russian capital; and it is the fact of his advice having been given on connaissance de cause that to greatly increases its importance and adds to its significance. He would have asked to be told the time for which Port Arthur was provisioned, the numbers of the Russian field army now available in the Far East, and the number of the reinforcements that could be brought up month by month. Without these facts in his possession he could have expressed no opinion at all. The advice he is said to have tendered is compatible with only one conclusion—namely, that, given the known strength of the Japanese army and the extreme limit of resistance of Port Arthur to capture by starvation, there was no reasonable chance of relieving the town by the action of the field army within the requisite limits of time. It is no small thing that he asks, and part of it is almost beyond the power of Russia to accomplish. The evacuation of Port Arthur by the army is still possible, though at any moment it may become impossible; it entails the destruction of a vast quantity of stores, and probably of many heavy guns and much ammunition; still, as a military act the evacuation is feasible. But the navy cannot evacuate the position, not, at least, without a successful action with a superior force, or by means of a n

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE DRIVE THE RUSSIANS OUT OF KOREA.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The armies of the belligerents in the Far East are at last coming to grips. Japanese scouts have occupied Wi-ju, on the Yalu, without resistance, the Russians having deserted the place, and (it is said) retreated across the Yalu, leaving Korea free. Thus has ended the first stage of the campaign, in which the Japanese have been successful. Now (or at least, within a very short time) will begin the real struggle.

Admiral Alexeieff has left Port Arthur for Mukden. Admiral Makaroff has distributed decorations for bravery among the men who did conspicuous service in the recent attacks on the port.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

SCOUTS OCCUPY WI-JU: RUSSIANS RETREAT.

TOKIO, Tuesday,

It is officially announced that the Japanese scouts reached Wi-ju yesterday. They found no trace of the Russians in the town.

The Koreans say that there are still small batches of Russians on the Upper Yalu but these are believed to be only scouting parties.—Central News.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

The scouts were informed by Koreans that the Russian force on the upper reaches of the Yalu consists of small parties—Reuter.

A Shanghai telegram says that the Russians have apparently retreated beyond the Yalu.

(Wi-ju, close to the Yalu, had been held by 2,000 Russians.)

200 JAPANESE ATTACK 500 RUSSIANS.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

Despatches that have reached here to-day in reference to the little fight at Chong-ju on the 28th ult. show that the Russian forces numbered over 500. The Japanese forces originally attacked did not exceed 200, and they held their ground until reinforced. Twenty Russian soldiers were captured. They were escorted to Ping-yang, where at present they remain interned.—Central News.

NO JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.

General Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden under yesterday's date, in response to a telegram of inquiry, states that there is no truth in the statements cabled from Shanghai and published in London to the effect that the Japanese were operating between Antung, Niuchwang Kirin, and Vladivostok, and that 105 000 Japanese had been landed opposite Takucran and were marching north-west. General Pflug states that there are no Japanese troops in Manchuria.—Central News.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

FIVE JAPANESE KILLED NEAR WIJU.

St. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

General Kuropatkin, in an official despatch to the Czar, says that General Kachtalinrky, telegraphing under yesterday's date, reports that all is quiet on the Yalu.

An exchange of shots occurred between Russian cavalry and Japanese skirmishers near Wi-ju. The Russians had no losses. Five Japanese were killed, and the number of wounded is unknown.

The stores in the Russian village at Yongampo were wrecked and burned by a detachment of Japanese infantry numbering 300.—Central News.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The following telegram from St. Petersburg of yesterday's date is published in the "Eclair":—

"A rumour is current that an encounter took place to day near Sonchon, in the north of Korea between Japanese cavalry and Cossacks. The Japanese were being cut down by the Russians but the latter were obliged to retire, the enemy having brought up reinforcement."

The "Journal" contains the same report, and says that the Russians had put the Japanese to flight, but were finally obliged to retire themselves when they saw reinforcements of infantry coming up.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes the following from St Petersburg: "At the headquarters of the General Staff everyone believes that General Kuropatkin will await the attack of the Japanese on the right bank of the Yalu. Russian engineers have been constructing a bridge between Wi-ju and Panhaujan."

The following message is in the "Eclair" from St Petersburg dated April 6: "Service despatches show that calm prevails at Port Arthur. Admiral Alexeieff has given an account of his visit there and seems to have formed a very favourable impression."—Reuter.

TOKIO, Sunday.

It is reported that the Russians have retreated from Seng-cheng, midway between Chong-ju and Wi-ju, and that the Japanese advance guards have collided with the enemy at Chei-san, fifteen miles north of Seng-cheng.

No details of the engagement are yet forthcoming, Central News.

A telegram from Tokio says—The advance guard of the Japanese army in North-Western Korea occupied Syonshkon on Saturday afternoon without opposition. Syonshkon is one of the Peking road, eighteen miles west of Chong-ju, and forty miles south of Wiju. The Russian patrols are gradually withdrawing northward towards the Yalu. It is reported that the ice in the Yalu is now well broken, so that in future crossing must be effected, either by junks or by pontoon bridges.

Two thousand Russians, comprising Cossacks and infantry, are reported to be entrenched at the south gate of Wi-ju.

INVINCIBLE ON THE YALU.

The "Express" Niu-chwang correspondent has made a journey to An-tung, at the mouth of the Yalu, and back, and he says that he found that it was the general opinion among Russian officers at An-tung that their forces on the Yalu are invincible, but they are not quite so confident as to what may happen north of Port Arthur. There is as much mystery as ever surrounding the movements of the Japanese, and for that reason a strong Russian force is being deployed south of Mukden between Liao-yang and Niu-chwang. This is part of the 2nd and 3rd Siberian Army Corps, which have their headquarters at Harbin. One half, or about 30,000 of the men are now south of Mukden. It is expected in official circles that a simultaneous attack will be made by the Japanese on the Yalu and in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur or Niu-chwang.

KOREAN COURTESY TO JAPANESE PRINCE.

PING-YANG (via Seoul), Tuesday.

By order of his Emperor, the Korean Governor of Ping-yang Province has proceeded to An-ju, where one of the Japanese princes of the blood, an officer in the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, is stationed with his regiment. The Governor has instructions to offer the prince, in the Emperor's name, the fullest hospitality.—Central News.

A PROCESS OF PURIFICATION.

SEOUL, Tuesday.

The Japanese influence in Korea is already yielding important and most beneficial results. A process of purification in official life is proceeding. The staffs of the various Governments departments now attend to their duties punctually, enabling public business to be transacted without the exasperating delays of the past.

Corrupt magistrates and tax-gathers are promptly punished. The law courts are dealing promptly and impartially with the cases within their jurisdiction. The city drains and the streets of the capital are being repaired and improved and cleaned, and finally the nuisance caused by the swarms of mendicants with which the city used to be infested has been considerably abated.

When the finances of Korea have been placed on a solid basis under Japanese advice and protection, an era of unparalleled prosperity will surely follow.—Central News.

COUNCIL BEFORE THE THRONE.

TOKIO, Wednesday.

A conference before the throne was held at the Imperial headquarters to-day. It is understood that the subject under discussion was the recent naval campaign.—Reuter's Special Service.

A JAPANESE OFFICER'S TREACHERY.

According to a Shanghai telegram to the 'Chronicle' a Japanese correspondent states that the whole Japanese plan of campaign has been changed because it was disclosed to the Russians by a Japanese officer who is now awaiting trial. This act of treachery was discovered by the Japanese finding that the place was thoroughly mined where they had intended making the first landing of troops. This discovery has caused a great scandal and the utmost efforts are being made to keep secret the fact that the national honour has been greatly tarnished.

GALLANT RUSSIANS.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF DISTRIBUTES DECORATIONS.

PORT ARTHUR, Tuesday.

Yesterday, on board the warship Petropavlosk, Admiral Makaroff distributed a number of decorations awarded to seamen for conspicuous gallantry in the recent night attacks on Port Arthur.

Admiral Makaroff delivered a brief but energetic address, which was received with enthusiasm. A distribution was also made in the order of the Cross of Georgeforbravery in treating the wounded.

Perfect calm reigns throughout the theatre of war and there has been no notable change in the situation.

The weather has changed to rain.—Central News.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

It is now known that consequent upon the latest attempt to block Port Arthur by the sinking of steamers in the fair way a much narrower passage now remains for ships to enter the inner harbour. Investigations have shown that the channel has now only a width of 15 to 250 metres, with a maximum depth of thirty feet.—Central news.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF LEAVES PORT ARTHUR.

St. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.

The following telegram, dated to-day has been received here from Port Arthur. The Viceroy returned to Mukden on Sunday. The Grand Duke Boris left yesterday to join the army in the field. There are no signs of the enemy.

A Vladivostok telegram of yesterday's date says: Many of the inhabitants who left the town at the beginning of the war are now returning. The Ussuri Railway is again forwarding freight for private consignees.—Reuter.

PORT ARTHUR'S ENTRANCE.

The "Morning Post's" Tokio correspondent says:—It is stated that a Japanese torpedo boat which has been engaged in scouting operations off Port Arthur has discovered that the channel left available for the passage of ships in the entrance to the harbour measures about a hundred and thirty yards in width.

The "Times" Chefoo correspondent says:—There was another bombardment of Port Arthur on April 3. No authentic particulars however, are to hand concerning it.

DISSENSIONS AMONG COMMANDERS.

PARIS, Monday,

According to a despatch from St Petersburg in the "Echo de Paris," it is rumoured that dissension has proken out between Admiral Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin, the Admiral being desirous of taking rapid action while the General lays claims to being responsible for the operations—Reuter.

HEROES OF CHEMULPO.

St. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.

The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to welcome the survivors of the Varyag and Korietz by holding a reception in their honour with full ceremony at the railway station to be followed by a special session of the municipality and an entertainment at the town hall, when presentation consisting of art, will be made to the officers. There will be a special entertainment at the people's palace for the sailors, including a banquet and a theatrical performance. Presents will also be made to the men.—Reuter.

QUAINT TURCOMAN STORY.

St. PETERSBURG, Saturday.

The "Turkestan Gazette" publishes the following picture of the war in the Far East, as seen through Turcoman spectales, which gives a good idea of the notions that the natives of Central Asia entertain about the origin and progress of the struggle. An educated Turcoman, was heard delivering the following story to a circle of compatriots who listened with the most devout attention:—

"Far, far away to the East, beyond China and India, there is a vast ocean dotted with countless islands, the name of which is Japan. The inhabitants of these islands are very rich and very industrious, and they possess splendid ships in which they trade with the mainland.

"As they are not far distant from the Russian dominions, the Czar coveted these islands, and in order to seize them assembled a fleet which came to grief through some unknown cause.

"The Czar then resolved to make another attempt but having learned his intention, the islanders forestalled him by attacking his fleet. The Czar has now sent a great army to punish them, which will doubtless deprive them of their independence.

"The inhabitants of these islands are Mussulmans, followers of the Imam Shafai. Education and knowledge are very widespread among them. They live peaceably by using the treasures of gold and siver in which their country abounds."—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHE TO RETURN.

We understand that Captain Tamari, the Japanese Naval Attache in London, is returning to Japan about the end of the month, the period for which he was appointed having expired. He is to be succeeded by Captain Kaburaki, who is now on his way to this country.

Captain Tamari has represented the Naval Department of the Japanese Government in Great Britain for three years and during that time he has carried out a number of important commissions. He conducted the negotiations on behalf of his Government for the purchase of the two Argentine cruisers which now form part of Admiral Togo's fleet. He has as yet received no further appointment, but after a short leave of absence on his return to Japan he will probably get an important post in connection with the war either afloat or ashore.

A LOVE STORY FROM THE FRONT.

A romantic story of the war, with a very tragic ending has reached Paris from Russia (says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent). Among the men belonging to a Siberian regiment stationed at Port Arthur was a soldier named Liatnikoff, who was popular with his comrades, but was often chaffed about his effeminate appearance. He had been selected as servant by a young officer at whose quarters he lodged. One unlucky day, while he was on an errand, he fell and broke a leg.

Liatnikoff expressed a very strong wish not to be taken to the hospital, and as he was being conveyed thither he took a penknife out of his pocket and deliberately severed an artery in his left arm. As the soldier on his arrival there was being undressed to be put to bed the surgeons, to their amazement perceived that he was not what he had represented himself to be. Liatnikoff, in fact, was a beautiful girl barely eighteen years of age.

Blood-poisoning supervened, and the patient had only been three days in the hospital when all hope of recovery had to be abandoned. The young woman sent for the officer in whose service she had been, and implored him to marry her, reminding him that it was her devotion to him which had led her to pass herself off as a man in order that she might follow him to the Far East.

His brother officers are also said to have pleaded her cause, but for some unexplained reason he would not listen to them. As soon, however, as he had heard of the death of the poor girl who had loved him so well he returned to his quarters and blew out his brains.

TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

Count Tolstoy's opinions of the Russo-Japanese war are given in the "Figaro," whose Russian correspondent obtained an interview with the novelist. The "Figaro" correspondent suggested (says the "Standard's" Paris correspondent) that humanity would profit by the victory of Russia, the civilised Power. Admitting that civilisation contains an active and educational force, Count Tolstoi inquired whether civilisation was on the side of the Russians or of the Japanese. Count Tolstoy was asked if he did not think that the victory of the Japanese and the establishment of their supremacy in the Far East would be injurious to the cause of peace and progress. In reply, the Count said that he was not at all sure the Japanese were what the correspondent described them to be. It was probable moreover, that they had imitated Europe in its defects. They were working out their evolution, as were the Russians.

A FORECAST.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT STEP IN THE CAMPAIGN?

Major Arthur Griffiths contributes a forecast of the war to the "Express." There is strong reason to believe (he says) that the Japanese will not venture so far afield or adopt so rash a policy as to throw down the gauntlet to Russia on her own ground. Such a challenge would be all to Russia's advantage, for her only chance of striking a blow would be at an enemy who came to seek it.

Unless the Japanese land and offer themselves, the Russians will be practically condemned to inaction, for we must surely consider as wildly unreasonable an offensive movement south of the Yalu. The very presence of the Japanese about Kasan and Chang-ju would give them a commanding and paralysing means of attack against the flank of such an advance.

A campaign on the part of Japan against Harbin either through Niguta or Kirin, even if not forbidden by the character of the country, is too far removed from the true centre of interest to be seriously contemplated.

The present state of affairs is not unlike stalemate; neither side can make a move except in answer to her adversary's initiative. Japan is debarred from decisive action by the failure, so far, to completely bottle up Port Arthur, without which it might be hazardous to send her flotillas to sea. Russia cannot move, for want of the definite objective which Japan does not, and probably will not, offer her. Hence it is fair to assume that serious developments must not be looked for yet awhile.

Japan if she can but secure her principal objective, the possession of Port Arthur, and can follow it up by a second similar coup at Vladivostok, can afford to wait almost indefinitely, for she will have won the larger part of her aims in going to war. She will have gained maritime ascendancy, in the Eastern seas and a firm foothold in Korea, leaving the burden upon her enemy to try to dislodge her and endeavour to recover her prestige.

"SAYONARA!"

A JAPANESE SEND-OFF TO THE SOLDIERS.

KOBE, March 2.

If patience is a virtue, then the Japanese are indeed a virtuous people. The tension of the past few months has ended as most of the Japanese thought it would—in war. Only those who have resided in Japan during the long and trying period can fully realise the patience and forbearance with which the whole nation has submitted to the haughty dictates of the Muscovite. The scatter-brained have clamoured for war, it is true, but the vast majority have dreaded it, though they have set themselves resolutely to face the worst when it should come. In a land where conscription is the order, and only physical unfitness is entertained as an excuse for non-service, war is more than a sacrifice for the bread-winner must go.

"The Japanese women never weep." So concluded the writer of a Japanese love story. If that writer could have seen a parting that I witnessed yesterday, he would not thus have committed himself. The man was not a "little Jap." He was not a tall man either. Of medium height, with a big chest and square shoulders and a countenance which, if not altogether handsome, was unmistakably honest, he was a typical soldier and a man. There were others similarly uniformed on the platform, and a small crowd wearing the traditional kimono and clogs watched them with admiration as they strapped up their accoutrements or squatted on their knapsacks and talked and talked and puffed their cigarettes. That might be their last sodan on the station, for they were off to face the Russians in Korea.

THE WOMAN AND HER SOLDIER.

Through the wicket-gate came a woman. The official there did not insist on the platform-ticket which is essential on all Japanese railway stations for the privilege of seeing off, he stood aside and allowed her to pass. She was distinctly pretty, and with the pleasantest artgado in acknowledgment of the privilege accorded her by the official, passed on to the platform. I noticed that her lips were reddened and her face was slightly powdered, and the tiny baby she was carrying on her back was dressed in his picturesque holiday garb. The little girl who clung to the woman's kimono was also attired in a new dress of the brightest colours, her straight-ly cut hair with the little shaven circlet on the crown bearing evidences of special attention for a special occasion, and her cuubby little face delicately "improved" by a cosmetic touch.

The woman's smile of thanks quickly gave place to a look of concern, but her countenance brightened again as she espied the group of soldiers, and the one for whom she was looking pressed through the little throng and advanced towards her. Again she smiled and courteously as her husband greeted her in that ever polite and formal way which is the manner of Japanese husbands at all times. With but a word to the woman he playfully snapped his fingers for the edification of his son and heir, and then the little girl left her mother and took her father's outstretched hand in both hers and looked up at him inquiringly. They sauntered to the quiet end of the platform, the mother folding her hands at her back for the support of the infant—a sure sign of fatigue—and I could see by the manner of the little girl as she sidled up to her father, almost overbalancing herself on her tiny clogs, that he had cracked a joke for her especial benefit.

"TO LIGHT THE SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY"

For a while I forgot that little family as I noticed the railway officials busily displaying from the waiting rooms and booking offices, the "hino-maru" the unpretentious but effective Japanese flag which has so frequently been entwined with the Union Jack of late, while many people were arriving all paying for a platform ticket, and all bearing a "hino-maru" of some description. They brought red and white lanterns to and I now understood why it was that the tea-houses in the vicinity of the station—the "Station Hotels"—were festooned with lanterns bearing the familiar emblem of the Rising Sun. These I afterwards learned were left burning all night while the troop trains were passing through to light the soldiers on their way.

There was yet half an hour before the train was due, but the clatter of clogs on the paved platform increased and all was already bustle and excitement. After all half-an-hour is nothing of a wait for a Japanese crowd, half a day would hardly exhaust their patience. Young girls in bright kimono and gay obi, with flowers or ribbons in their coiffured hair, brought quaint little baskets and a couple of smiling coolies carried bundles of long bamboos. I was the only alien on the platform and in the excitement of the moment my presence was hardly noticed. The newspaper boys had ceased to bellow the Japanese equivalent for Hextra Speshul and the youths bearing trays of cigarettes and tabako, temporarily suspended business and joined in the general admiration and affection which was being bestowed upon the defenders of the Empire. In less time than it takes to write, the wooden palings adjoining the platform were transformed into temporary grand-stands, children and grown-ups perching themselves upon them, and one and all bearing a paper flag. On the little bridge a few yards distant were more people and here I noticed several very old ladies—the inkye of the vicinity—some of whom were accompanied by their grand children. Two old people were squatting and smoking their long kiseru as eagerly expectant as the rest. One youth brought a big bannerette affixed to a stout bamboo, and placed it at the side of the railway. What message the Japanese characters boldly displayed thereon represented I could not distinguish, but judging by the evident approval with it was received by those near by, and the pride with which the lad placed it in position, it fairly represented of those assembled it was no doubt some happy combination of greetings and farewells.

"LIKE A TRAIN-LOAD OF SCHOOLBOYS"

A full hour had elapsed, the train was more than thirty minutes late and evening was falling. The approach of the train was heralded by an unmusical screech evidently turned on for the occasion by the patriotic engine driver and it was greeted with a vociferous Banzai—which sounds very like Hurray when shouted by a crowd—and as it steamed slowly in, a hundred heads were thrust from the windows and a hundred tiny flags fluttered and rustled in response to the Banzai and waving of the crowd Banzai! Banzai!! Ban-Banzai!!!

The little group of soldiers on the platform were popularly hustled into a compartment reserved for them, all being presented by people in the crowd with flags amidst the heartiest Sayonaras. It was then that I noticed the mother and the children. There were no embraces with their good-byes, no kisses, no cambric handkerchiefs. The father merely patted the baby's head and stroked the little girl's cheek, and bowed profusely to his wife, with many "last words. The demonstration of the people seemed to please the woman not a little, and it certainly delighted the children. She was smiling, and I wondered did she realise that perchance her gallant spouse might never return. The girls on the platform had opened their baskets and were taking from them packets of cigarettes which they attached to the bamboos held by the coolies, and thus conveyed them over the heads of the people into the crowded compartments. These cigarettes were called "Happy," this definition being printed on the packages in English beneath a picture of Britannia hand-in-hand with "Yamato Hime" (the goddess-princes of Japan), thus symbolising the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The little girl—O Hana San her mother called her—was sent to secure a packet of cigarettes for her father and quickly returned delighted with two packets which she handed to him through the carriage-window.

"WEEPING WOMEN IN HAPPY JAPAN."

This was the most impressive send off I had ever witnessed. The undoubted sincerity of the crowd—many of the young men in which would eventually have themselves to go to the front—was very noticeable. There was nothing of the hilarious after dinner "For he's-ajolly-good-fellow" element about this Japanese farewell. The demonstration was voluntarily planned to cheer the soldiers, and it did much to prove to them—if, indeed, such proof were necessary—that the heart of the nation would be with them wherever they might be sent in their country's cause.

The train with its precious burden lumbered onwards, the waving of flags and lanterns, the Sayonaras, the Banzais, being responded to as lustily as at first. The after half of the train consisted of horse-boxes and vans, beneath the dark covers of which could be seen the wheels of the gun-carriages. It was gone. Then in a flash, the horrors of war pierced my mind. These sombre cars as they left the station in the semi-darkness seemed to crazily shut off the brave laughter and shouting as the sound gradually died away. There was an indescribable silence in the ebbing crowd and my spirits sank as I noticed that sweet young mother and the two bairns, blissfully ignorant of her cares. The baby was dangling a miniature red lantern on a small bamboo which somebody had given him; the woman's face was momentarily screened by her long sleeve, and then by a glimpse from the weird lantern-light her powdered face told its own story. It was as if the bloom had been rudely erased from the fruit—she was crying. She drew O Hana San to her and as they shuffled homewards in the darkness, I thought of that sentence: "The Japanese women never weep!" May be they seldom allow their tears to be observed but, believe, me, there are many soft brown eyes moistened in happy Japan to-day.—St. James's Gazette."

ENORMOUS herds of cattle and vast stores of flour are being concentrated at Harbin by General Pochinsky, the Russian Commissariat Officer in Manchuria. Half a million boxes of tinned meat will be kept at Irkutsk for the troops proceeding eastward and the men employed in working and guarding the railway. All the tinned meats for the Russian Army are being prepared at St. Petersburg and Riga by a German process which enables the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. The process of heating is to place the tin inside another filled with water and having a false bottom. The latter contains a carbine mixture which can be forced into the water when desired, its effect being to bring the contents of the inner tin to boiling point in a few minutes. The soldiers are thus enabled to enjoy a hot meal when no ordinary cooking could be done.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April 2.

The Rev F B Rowley, B A has been appointed chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

April 4.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 Commander T A Fisher has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request with permission to assume the rank of captain.

Acting Engineer Lieut C Howle has been confirmed in the rank of engineer lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet; the Rev F H Jones B A, has been appointed chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut S M Day to be lieutenant. Sub Lieut L Ward to be lieutenant.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed sub-lieutenant namely:—W Maples, A C Kyrke-Smith. The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed surgeon, namely:—F C Whitmore, M D.

WAR OFFICE, April 5.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt the Hon R F Molyneux resigns his commission Lieut the Hon D C Majoribanks, D S O M V O to be captain vice the Hon R F Molyneux.

1st Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Second Lieut G R H Cheape to be second lieutenant, vice W Fitzt Levin resigned.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut C R Pawson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

5th Lancers—Second Lieut H de L Hulton Harrop resigns his commission.

8th Hussars—Lieut. J C Holford resigns his commission.

10th Hussars—Lieut, the Hon. G L E Cole is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

11th Hussars—Lieut. P D Fitz Gerald, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Second Lieut. J Blakiston-Houston to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

18th Hussars—Supernumerary Second Lieut. G H Anderson to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

20th Hussars—Supernumerary Second Lieut. J F Cowlard to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—E S E W Russel-instructor in gunnery, Schol of Gunnery; C N B Ballard, vice R Casement, retired; Breves Major W P Saunders, vice J E Harvey, promoted. Supernumerary Capt. J F I H Doyal to be captain, vice A Hinde. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F Stanley, vice F D Atkinson, resigned; E W Fursa, vice Brevet C N B Ballard, promoted; J A C Forsyth, vice Brevet Major W P Saunders, promoted Lieut. H A Hamilton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The undermentioned captains to be adjutants:—A Hinde vice Capt J F I H Doyal, who has vacated that appointment: R-M Johnson; vice Capt J S Ollivant, who has vacated that appointment; J Hay, to complete establishment.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major R E W Warden is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Major W R W James from half-pay, to be major, on augmentation. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—A N Campbell, for service under the Foreign Office G G K Duff, for service as an adjutant of Militia Art C Phillipps, for service as commandant adjutant, Bermuda Militia Act. The seconding of Capt C De Sausmarez, D S O notified in the "Gazette" of March 8, 1904, is cancelled. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—W C A Nicholson, vice C Phillipps; T A Tancred, vice H S de Brett, D S O; C G E Stevens-Nash, vice W E Kemble, appointed instructor in gunnery; E W Davies, on augmentation. The promotions of the undermentioned lieutenants to the rank of captain are altered as follows:—H A Ramsay to Jan. 15, 1904, vice A N Campbell, seconded; A E Smith to Jan 16, 1904, vice E A Saunders, D S O seconded; H R Brancker to Jan. 30, 1904, A H Olliviant, seconded H S K Snowdon to Feb. 10, 1904, on Seconded List A V Langton to Feb. 10, 1905, vice R F Lock, appointed adjutant C H Newcombe to Feb. 17, 1904, on the Seconded List J W K Disney to Feb. 17, 1904, vice P Y Redfern, retired H St G Hamersley to Feb. 20, 1904, M H C Bird, appointed gunnery instructor. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—B B Colbeck, vice G H Rickard, seconded; H W Leckhart, vice R B Fife, seconded. Lieut K B Ferguson is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions of the undermentioned second lieutenants to the rank of lieutenant are altered as follows:—W A Erskine to Jan 23 1904, vice W V D Mathews, promoted, H J Humphreys to Jan 24, 1904 vice G N Hill, seconded, A J de Carrara-Rivers to Jan 29, 1904, vice K B Ferguson, seconded. H B L G Gunn to Feb 1, 1904, vice C J K Pollard, promoted N C S Simson to Feb 1, 1904 vice R F Lock, promoted. C E D'Esterre to Feb 10, 1904 vice A V Langton promoted. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—L G Matterson, vice C R Wills, placed on half-pay. J V C Campbell, vice B B Colbeck promoted. W C Robertson vice H W Lockhart, promoted. Capt H de Brett, D S O, to be adjutant, vice Capt T A Tancred, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 1, 1904:—Capt R F Lock to be adjutant and instructor in gunnery, vice Capt H Willes, who has vacated that appointment, Capt W E Kemble to be instructor in gunnery, vice Major A G Norris, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Foreman of Works Sergt-Major E R Downs to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut H Mitchell, appointed third assistant superintendent of building works, Ordnance Factories.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F W Romilly C B D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalions, is placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Col W P Pulteny, D S O to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col F W Romilly C B D S O.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H C Denny C B from half-pay, to be colonel to command the 48th Regimental District (the Northamptonshire Regt) vice Col T C O Powlett, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Second Lieut H G Smith to be lieutenant, vice J. D. Norton, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Capt E T L's Marchant retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct 23, 1900.

The Norfolk Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—T R H Keppel, W P Lousada.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut C J Daverell, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment; Second Lieut G H Smart to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut A L Morris is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt R Y Morris retires on retired pay; Second Lieut J R Landale is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut W H D Wilson is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt E S D'E Coke to be adjutant, vice W H S McAlester, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut P S Vassall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt. C. B. Westmacott to be major, vice E. A. D'A. Thomas, promoted; Lieut A S Nesbitt to be adjutant, vice Capt J. M Reddie, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Second Lieut. C. Henry is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The East Surrey Regt.—Capt. V. J. Birkbeck is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Second Lieut, G. O. Farrington to be lieutenant, vice E. St G Anson, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—O. Owen, T. B. Skinner.

The Hampshire Regt—Lieut. E. R. Street to be captain, vice C. N. French seconded.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut E. A. Ellis is placed upon temporary half- pay on account of ill-health, Sergt.-Major T. M Sprent to be [illegible] with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt T Tinnock.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Supernumerary Capt. G. Loch to be captain, vice Brevet Major R. L. Stabie, promoted Supernumerary Capt. R. R. Bowlby to be captain vice Brevet Major F. C. L. Logan, promoted into the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Manchester Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—G H Chapman, P R E Baxter.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt M F M Meiklejohn V. C, is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Royal Garrison Regt—Lieut S L Mortimer resigns his commission.

The West Indian Regt—Second Lieut T B Minniken is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. H. Mitchell, R.E., to be third assistant superintendent of Building Works, supernumerary to the establishment of his corps vice Major J. R. young, R. E., appointed first assistant superintendent.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss W M Jay, Miss F M MacGregor, Miss M MacGregor.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major P A Bainbridge, (Royal Garrison Art Ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the substantive rank of major, under the provisions of Articles 393 (a) and (b) of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, Oct. 23, 1900, as amended by Army Order 25 of 1904. Captain W H U Smith D S O Royal Garrison Art. Ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the substantive rank of major, under the provisions of Articles 393 (a) and (b) of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, Oct, 23, 1900, as amended by Army Order 25 of 1904. Dep.-Commy. of Ordnance and Honorary Capt. W Howes retires on retired pay.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col I W T S Smythe, Staff paymaster, is placed on retired pay.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. T L N Morland, C B D S O, the King's Royal Rifle Crops (commandant, northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force), to be colonel. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—E R Kenyon, R E, S E N Grant, C M G, R E. J C Middlemass, R E.

MEMORANDA.

Col O V Boddy retires upon an Indian pension. Capt G E Smith, R E is granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, from the date of his arrival at Port Florence, while in command of the British section of the Anglo German Boundry Commission in East Africa. Second Lieut. W E Murray, the Gordon Highlanders, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with West African Frontier Force. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Goss, Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain, Staff Qrmr-Sergt J E Dickinson, from the Army, Service Corps to be quartermaster in the Army with the honorary rank of lieutenant on augmentation. Lieut-Col R E B Crompton C B the Electrical Engineers Royal Eng. (Volunteers) on relinquising his temporrary commission for service in South Africa is granted the honorary rank of major in the Army.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt F Graham Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and formerly lieutenant 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards to be captain; Lieut G F Collyer resigns his commission.

Admiralty, 7th April, 1904.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Dean to be Lieutenant Dated 5th April, 1904.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, viz:—Staff Paymaster William Powell Assistant Paymaster James Cosgrove Dated 5th April 1904.

The undermentioned Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants viz:—Alexander Bremner Thomson Dated 3rd July 1903 Alexander Riddle Dated 22nd August 1903.

War Office Pall Mall 8th April 1904.

Royal Horse Guards Second Lieutenant J P G M Fitz Gerald to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable R F Molyneux promoted Dated 8th March 1904 3rd Dragoon Guards Second Lieutenant C T Smith resigns his Commission Dated 9th April 1904.

4th Dragoon Guards Quartermaster and Honorary Major F H Charters retires on retired pay Dated 9th April 1904.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant C J Diggory to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Major F. H. Charters, 9th April, 1904.

7th Dragoon Guards Supernumerary Captain John E F Dyer to be Captain to complete establishment Dated 27th February, 1904.

17th Lancers, Second Lieutenant C F G W de Falbe resigns his Commission. Dated 9th April, 1904.

Gentleman Cadet Paul Phillimore, from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant Dated 9th April, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain C Clarke retires on retired pay. Dated 9th April, 1904.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

Unattached Lieutenant M. F B Dennis relinquishes his commission. Dated 16th March, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants:—

G C D Gordon, vice The Honourable W A Trofusis seconded. Dated 18th February, 1904.

V A F MacKenzie, vice A Brodie, promoted Dated 7th March 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Second Lieutenant R. Howiess to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Dumbell, seconded. Dated 11th February, 1904.

The Norfolk Regiment, Gentleman Cadet John Percival Longfield, from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 9th April, 1904.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Captain Arthur G. Boyle, from half-pay, to be Captain, to complete establishment, with precedence next below A. B. Whatman, D.S.O. Dated 9th April 1904.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 19th March, 1904:—

C. M. Smith, vice G. F. Boyd, D.S.O. promoted into The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

F. G. Swayne, vice C. M Smith seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Raymont M Stallard resigns his Commission Dated 9th April 1904.

Second Lieutenant C B Cumberlege to be Lieutenant vice E F K Graham resigned Dated 23rd March 1904.

The Leicestershire Regiment Lieutenant Raymond George Brett from the Antrim Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) to be Second Lieutenant vice A L Morris seconded. Dated 9th April 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment. Second-Lieutenant W. A. Senior resigns his Commission, Dated 9th April 1904.

The Gloucestershire Regiment. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Major Charles J. Vines is antedated to 25th July, 1902, vice R F Lindsell, C B,

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

HOME.

A FIRE occurred on Sunday morning at a private house in Derby-road, Croydon, by which an old lady lost her life and three other persons were injured.

Drama.—A comedy by Mr. F. Stayton, "A Maid from School," has been produced at Terry's and a play entitled Sunday, by "Mr. Thomas Raceward," at the Comedy Theatre.

Education.—A Welsh conference on the Education Act on Tuesday resolved to accept no amendment of the Act which would not ensure popular control and prevent theological tests and the right of sectarian teaching during school hours.—The National Union of Teachers at Portsmouth on Wednesday approved of a compromise regarding denominational schools but opposed the abandonment of the Cowper-Temple Clause or any interference with undenominational teaching in provided schools.—Lord Kelvin has been elected Chancellor of Glasgow University.

Election.—Major Seely has been re-elected for the Isle of Wight without opposition.

Fiscal Policy.—The Imperial Tariff Committee has issued a pamphlet pointing out the increase in imports from the United Kingdom to Canada since the preference was accorded by the Dominion.

Football.—The English beat the Scottish League at Manchester on April 4.

Ireland.—The Drapers' Company intend to give their remaining Ulster estates and £2,000 in stock to a board of trustees for educational purposes.—An attempt is being made at Tallow to revive the boycotting conspiracy against Mr. O'Keeffe.—The assets of the representative body of the Church of Ireland amount to £8,414,138.—We publish a letter describing the ill-treatment to which the Limerick Jews are being subjected.

Naval.—The salvage steamers employed at the wreck of the submarine A 1 had to take shelter on Tuesday owing to the bad weather.—The trials of the Swiftsure, brought from Chile, have been very successful.

Racquets.—The Inter-University doubles match was won by Oxford and the singles by Cambridge.

Railway Accidents in 1903.—A Blue-book just issued contains returns of railway accidents in 1903. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way 34 persons were killed and 919 injured; from other accidents on railways 679 passengers, trespassers, and others were killed and 2,207 injured; and of servants of the companies 446 were killed and 3,659 injured during the year.

Tennis.—The second prize in the amateur championship has been won by Mr. E. H. Miles.

The Easter Bank Holiday was observed in London on Monday, in the customary fashion. The weather was not very favourable to out-door recreation, as, though there were occasional intervals of sunshine, showers were frequent, and the wind was cold. The museums and picture galleries, the Zoological-gardens the Royal Botanic-gardens, the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, Hampton Court, Windsor Palace, and the public parks all had their quota of visitors, and in the evening the theatres and music-halls were crowded. The inaugural show and parade of the Van-horse Society in Regent's Park was held too early to attract a large gathering of spectators. The holiday traffic of the railway companies was very large, though in some cases not equal to that of last Easter.

The housing schemes of the London County Council, including works actually completed in the course of the last financial year, those for which clearances are being made, those in progress, those about to be begun, and those sanctioned but of which plans are only in course of preparation, represent an estimated total expenditure of £3,942,384, and will provide for the housing of 81,941 persons.

The revenue for the year ended March 31, was £2,724,000 less than the estimate.

The Sea Fisheries Bill.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on this Bill has been issued. It is generally in favour of the measure, but proposes to limit the absolute power of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to make orders under the Bill by requiring that such orders shall not be made until the draft there of has lain for 30 days on the table of each House of Parliament.

The Social Democratic Federation has held its annual conference at Burnley.

The wages of the North umberland miners were, at a meeting of the county Coal Conciliation Board, held on Saturday at Newcastle, reduced 21-2 per cent.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Parliament has been debating the Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement.—The Government contemplates strong legislation against Sunday labour.—A fire occurred on April 3 at Government House, Ottawa.

Mr. W. E. Davidson has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles.

Sir C. A. King-Harman, Governor of Sierra Leone has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus in succession to Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith.

South Africa.—There had been 62 fatal and 13 other cases of plague at Johannesburg up to April 2.

The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States are the subjects of Mr. Alleyne Ireland's last "Studies of administration in the Tropics."

THE UNITED STATES.

Presidential Election.—The movement in favour of Justice Parker as Democratic candidate for the Presidency is gathering strength.

Senator Burton has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and dols. 2,500 fine.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan—News from Kabul appears to indicate that the Ameer does not desire the Indian frontier to be settled.

China.—Sir Robert Hart's scheme of financial reform proposes to obtain a revenue of £53,000,000 by a land-tax, and to provide a standing army, an adequate fleet, and a reorganized Civil Service.

Earthquakes were experienced on Monday in Servia and Eastern Rumelia. Shocks are also reported from several places in Greece, and some damage has been done.

France.—The debate on navel administration ended in a Government victory by 318 votes to 231.—The Government has ordered the removal from the Paris Law Courts of the crosses and religous pictures behind the Judges' seats.—The number of British visitors to France at Easter was unusually large.—The Anglo-French conventions will probably be signed within the next fortnight.

The German Emperor has been visiting Taormina, Messina Palermo, and Monreal.

Morocco.—A new loan has been practically arranged in France.

Plauge has broken out in Chile and Peru.

Russia.—A manifesto issued by the "Organization of True Believers" urges a wholesale massacre of Jews.

Spain.—King Alfonso has had a very cordial reception at Barcelona.

The war.—Japanese scouts entered Wi-ju on April 4. The Russians have apparently retreated beyond the Ya-lu, General Kuroki's army is in position to attempt to force the Ya-lu whenever and wherever he may choose to strike, but he seems to be waiting for the second Japanese mobilization which is under way. General Kuropatkin reported on the 5th, a skirmith on the island of Maburzo between volunteers and a Japanese outpost from Wi-ju. The depot in the Russian settlement at Yongampo have been pillaged and burned. Telegrams from St. Petersburg report an encounter in the north of Korea between Japanese cavalry and Cossacks.—From Seoul it is reported that a Japanese army 45,000 strong is moving on Wi-ju by three routes. The Japanese are fortifying Fusan and Ko-je Island.—Admiral Togo reporting the attempt to close the harbour of Port Arthur on March 27 says that as some room is still between two of the sunken vessels the roadstead is not completely blocked. The Japanese casualties were four killed and nine wounded. The Japanese vessels sustained no damage. Our Special Correspondent, who sends a full and picturesque account of Admiral Togo's attempt, has since been cruising off Port Arthur, and has seen large flotillas of junks steering presumably for Liaut-tie-shan, with provisions for Port Arthur. On the 6th inst. the "Times" steamer was stopped 35 miles from Port Arthur by the Russian cruiser Bayan whose officers examined the Haimun's papers, but did not detain her further.—General Kuropatkin arrived at Niuchwang on the 6th and reviewed the garrison. About 4,000 troops were present.—The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg announces the retrenchments decided on in consequence of the war.—According to a Kharbin correspondent of the Paris "Matin," the Trans-Siberian and overland routes bring daily an average of 4,000 men destined for Kharbin and Southern Manchuria.

Turkey.—The Bulgarian Premier says that the treaty with Turkey is about to be signed.—Our Paris Correspondent summarizes a memorandum on the need of reforms in Turkey emanating from malcontent Turks.

Antarctic Exploration.—The Discovery has returned to New Zealand with the two relief vessels despatched last year. The expedition has made important geological and other discoveries.

Obituary.—Admiral the Prince of Leiningen, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Princess Sophia of Lippe, Mr. Justice Byrne, Miss F. P. Cobbe, Mr T McGovern, M. P., Lord Clinton, Mr. J. S. Forbes, General Sir Fowler Burton, Major-General C. P. Catty, Rear-Admiral Maitland, Mr. W. J. Ford, the cricketer, Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dawson, Mr. Valentine Dillon, Sir T. G. Frost, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, and Mrs. Hardy, mother of Mr. Thomas Hardy.

The North-German Lloyd Steamer Pfalz, from Buenos Ayres for Southampton, was towed into Coruna on Saturday, with her propeller-shaft broken. ("Times.")

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON APRIL, 8.

PUBLISHABLE LETTERS.

Spencer's autobiography, which we are all eagerly awaiting, will, we know from many oblique views which other writers have afforded us, and from the extracts published by the "Times," be of an intimate personal character, and contain no doubt a good many letters of great interest. The Huxley letters, for example, have shown us something of the delight we may anticipate. The recent issue of the Acton letters, by the way, reminds one in away of the bitter Carlyle controversy. There is nothing in those letters, of course, that the most fastidious of editors would have desired to delete, but, seeing how intimately they refer to Gladstone, they bring back to memory a notable postscript which Tennyson appended to one of his letters to the Grand Old Man.

MINE OWN.

It is the letter in which the Poet Laureate discussed the title which he should adopt on being raised to the Peerage. The sequel might have suggested that he would not care to see this particular letter reproduced in any publication which might follow, but his son includes it in the biography. And the postscript ran as follows: I heard of an old lady the other day to whom all the great men of her time had written. When Froude's Carlyle came out she rushed up to her room, and to an old chest there wherein she kept her letters and flung them into the fire. They were written to me, she said "not to the public." And she set her chimney on fire, and her children and grandchildren ran in—The chimneys on fire! Never mind, she said, and went on burning. I should like to raise an altar to that old lady and burn incense upon it.

THE OTHER SIDE.

There is a verse in the old Testament which seems to be forgotten by those who are denouncing the attempt to do away with the public advertisement of mourning. David, reproved by those around him for discontinuing his mourning over his dead son, replied: "While the child was yet alive I fasted and wept. . . . But now that he is dead wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." Those whose duty it is to look after men's souls, but make it their purpose to dictate in what manner their bodies shall be garbed, forget that lesson apparently. And they forget, too, or ignore, the example of men like Dickens and Spencer, to take two giants whose names occur at hazard. There is in Dickens's will a far more effective sermon against the pageantry and "theatricalism" of the modern funeral than any living man will be able to preach in support of the opposite view. Heaven knows they gave Cromwell an impressive enough funeral, the most costly and elaborate funeral England had ever witnessed. And ten minutes later, so to speak, they were hoisting what they supposed to be his body on the gallows at Tyburn.

A PICTURE FROM LIFE.

Here is a story told to the writer by the lady to whom application was made by a poor woman whom she is in the habit of befriending. "My husband is dead, and I haven't a stitch of mourning," said the poor creature, "please do help me." "But," replied the visitor, "why go into mourning? You do not really mourn the loss of that man. He used to beat you and the children; he stole their clothes and yours to buy drink; he tried to murder you. He has been absent from home for months; now that he has turned up again and died, you want to buy black with money which should go to feed your children." The poor woman admitted the truth of it all. "God was good to take him," she said unaffectedly, "but what will the neighbours say if I don't put on black?" "Well, supposing I do manage to help you, for what day do you want the clothes? When is the funeral?" the lady asked. "Oh! there ain't no funeral, mum," the suppliant answered. "My husband died nine months ago in the prison 'ospital, but it's only this mornin' as I've 'eard about it." That incident occurred this month. Anyone familiar with the life of the poor of our large towns will know that it is typical of cases occurring every day. Poor people impoverish themselves to furnish the dismal trappings whose acquisition they are taught is the sole test of sorrow.

A HANGING MATTER.

The report that difficulty has arisen with regard to certain distinguished persons whom the R A wished to have at their banquet, such difficulty arising, as it is said from an artist of foreign extraction not having been elected R A, will recall past gatherings of the Burlington House tribunal. This election of men always has, and always will, create sorenesses. Mr. Frith in his volumes gives many diverting instances. In one case an Academician had a son who was no great shakes, but who, as the apple of the eye of his father, seemed to the latter well worthy election as an A R A. Fortunately for the credit of the Academy, the fond father's opinion was not generally shared. After it was all over, an old friend went to the veteran's house. He had no sooner entered than his host asked him point blank. "Did you vote for my son last Tuesday night?" "That," answered the honest friend, "is a question which no one has the right to ask." "Then there is the door," rejoined the old man, "and I beg you will never darken it again." The son died soon after, the two old friends never spoke to each other again, and that is the way that such tragedies run.

KHAKI AND COVER.

The sudden determination of the Russian War Office that it must have khaki uniforms for its soldiers is surprising. The panicky form in which the announcement has been made rather suggests that it is not so much the need for the garments as the discovery that an obvious necessity has been disregarded which is causing the alarm. During the campaign against the Boxers in 1900 it was made very manifest that the summer uniforms of the Russians and Japanese were wholly unfit for the work the men were called upon to discharge. The men wore white, making them a striking object in the scenes amid which they marched. But it was not wholly a matter of clothing which conduced to heavy mortality. Those who were more appropriately garbed suffered from too great faith in their invisibility. They would lie, ostrich-like, behind a stone, forgetting that the Chinese, shooting from a height, could see their legs, feet, and often a good deal of their bodies. The enemy were not slow to take advantage of the omission to take complete cover, and succeeded in shooting a remarkable number of men in the legs.

NIU-CHWANG TROUBLES.

The breaking-up of the ice on the Amur will not end all the troubles that attend Russian transport. The thawing of the winters fall of snow reduces all the apologies for roads to a sort of glorified black porridge, into which men and animals disappear indifferently. Niu-chwang is a striking example of the law of compensation. Every natural advantage has its countervailing drawback. There is gold for the mining; the brigands steal it. They send soldiery to guard the mines; the brigands steal the officers and demand heavy ransom in gold dust for their release. Niuchwang has coal; it is mined from pits which flood so seriously as to make the cost impossible. There is iron which cannot be worked because foreign imports kill the home industry. In Niu-chwang proper are certain guilds, who, among other things, look after the dead they make their mortuaries, in which the defunct are stored preparatory to the collecting of a cargo of corpses for export to China, veritable plague-disseminators. Altogther, Niu-chwang is an excellent place to avoid for some time to come.

THE RUSSIAN TOMMY.

There will be rare fights for vodka shortly among the Russian troops. Your Muscovite Tommy deems it his duty at Easter to get gloriously drunk. Why? Christ is risen! He may go mad on his vile drink, run amok and slay right and left. No matter. Christ is risen! He is a strange creature this Russian soldier. He is intensely, brutishly ignorant. His stock answer to a query is I am not able to know. Reading is beyond him. Army orders other than verbal are conveyed to him by means of pictures. He will die, not in the last ditch so much as in the vanguard of a forlorn hope. He is faithful to his officers, true to his colours. Thousands upon thousands of miles they march him from his little home. He goes uncomplaining, he was born for this. He will lie down to make a pathway for guns for which there is no bridge. And for all this his pay is will it be believed?—a little over three-halfpence per week—1s. 10d. per quarter. You can pay an army in Russia for as much as it would cost to run a weedy Militia squad in England.

THE DEATH-DEALING GRAVE.

The sensational story from New York of wholesale cremation of living children is sure to send a thrill of horror through those who regard cremation with dislike. It is not common knowledge that the Cremation Society of England is perhaps the most scrupulously careful body in the world for clearly ascertaining the cause of death before it permits the defunct to be cremated. The pity is that its precautions are voluntary. Had there not been a change of Government nine years ago we should have had a Bill to make compulsory the safeguards which the Cremation Society adopts, and one which would have made the more careful certifying of death incumbent upon every responsible public authority. As matters now stand we have as many as 10,000 people a year buried without death certificates, and from two to three times that number so vaguely certified as to be useless for classification. Nor is that the worst feature of our present burial system. Every year we have, on an average, 80,000 deaths by zymotic diseases. As Sir Henry Thompson has pointed out, not only is every one of these a focus of infection while the victim is living, but each is capable of actively propagating disease after death.

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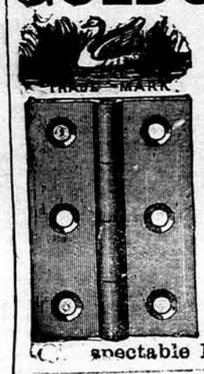

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The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

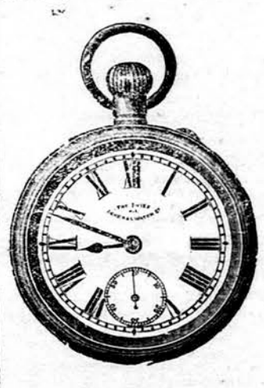
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



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Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

	Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver.
No. OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	... Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
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„ OE.—Hunting „ „ compensating balance ...	... „ 28 0	„ 30 0
„ OF.—¼ Hunting „ „ „ „ ...	... „ 30 0	„ 33 0
„ OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE ...	... ...	„ 40 0
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	14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
„ OI.—Open Face fully jewelled	... Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
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Open face, Rs. 325

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Enamelled blue red or green.
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Open face, Rs. 200.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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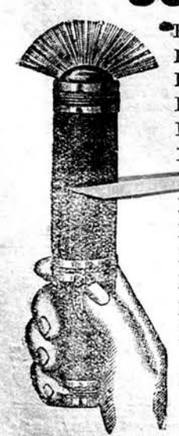

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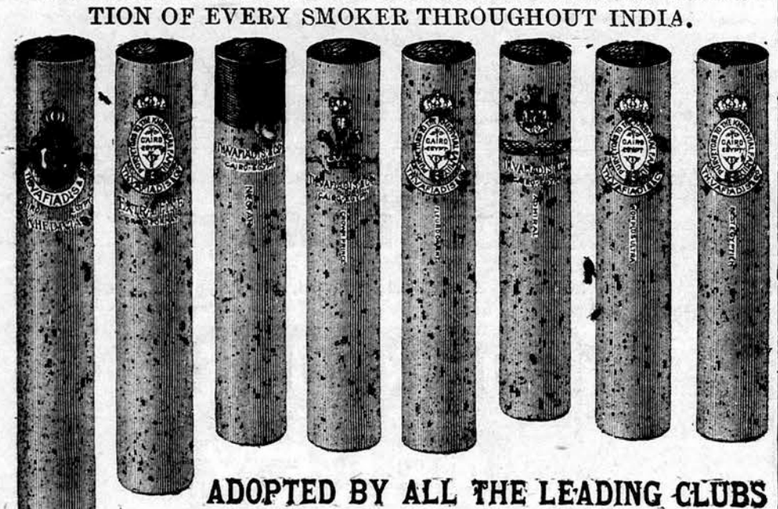

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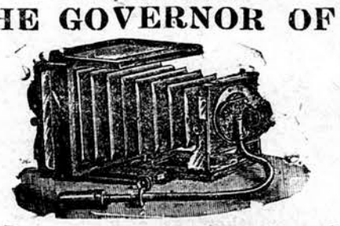

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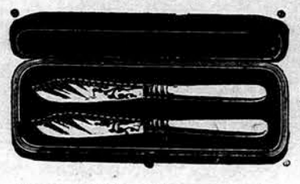

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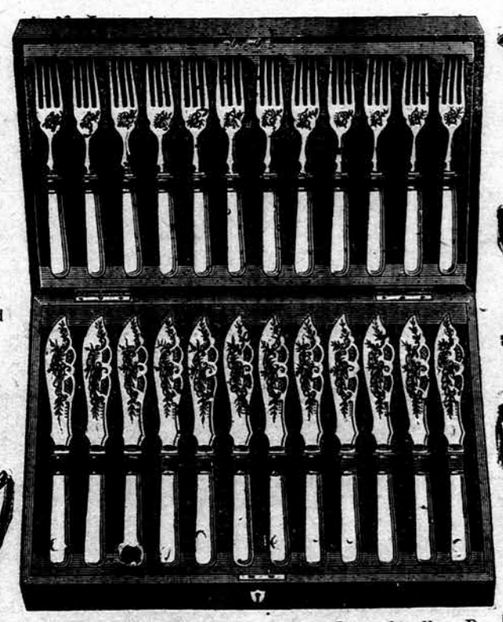

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